

3 1761 09629668 6





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025 with funding from
University of Toronto

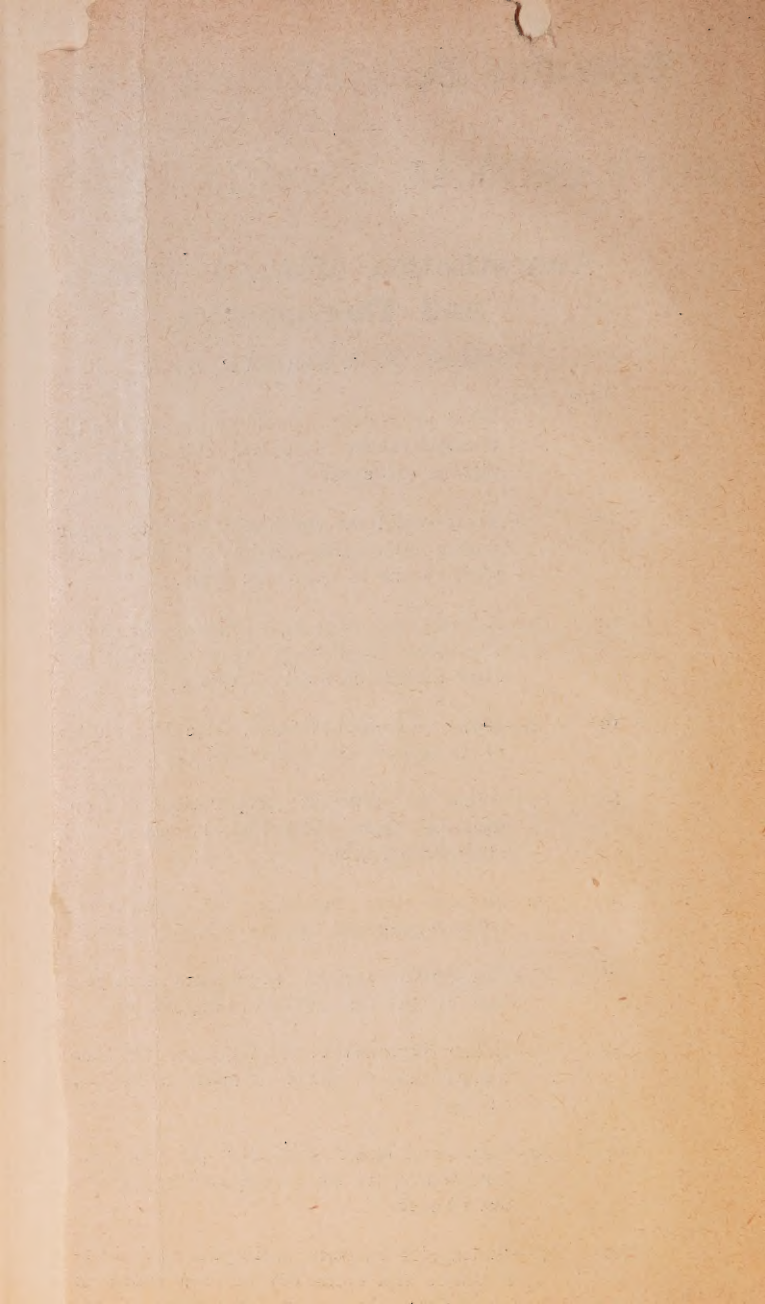
Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 19

Anaesthetics, Materia—Medica and Therapeutics

Examiner : F. W. BARBOUR, D.D.S.

- | Value | Question |
|-------|--|
| 10 | 1.—What precautions should be observed in the administration of ether, chloroform and nitrous oxide gas ? |
| 10 | 2.—State symptoms which may indicate danger during chloroform administration, and explain means to overcome same. |
| 10 | 3.—Describe the procedure which would ensure the most satisfactory results during and after attempted local anaesthesia. |
| 10 | 4.—How is aconite obtained ? Give dose, names of its preparation and dental uses. |
| 10 | 5.—Name the different preparations of iron. Describe their physiological action and state dental uses. |
| 10 | 6.—Mention three remedies for toothache of exposed pulp and two for pericementitis. |
| 10 | 7.—Name two cardiac stimulants and give dose of each and method of application. |
| 10 | 8.—Define therapeutics. (b) What are the therapeutic uses of nitrate of silver in the oral cavity ? |
| 10 | 9.—What is a counter-irritant ? (b) An antiphlogistic ? (c) An astringent ? (d) Name one of each. |
| 10 | 10.—Distinguish between antiseptics and disinfectants, and name one of each which is best adapted to use in root canals. |



Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 19

ORTHODONTIA

Examiner : G. A. ROBERTS, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 10 | 1.—In normal occlusion of the teeth, with what inclines, of what cusps do the mesio buccal and disto buccal cusps of the lower second molar occlude ? |
| 10 | 2.—What causes abnormally narrow or constricted dental arches ? Give theory. |
| 15 | 3.—What is the Frenum Labia ? How would you distinguish between normal and abnormal frenum labia ? Describe your treatment of the latter. |
| 10 | 4.—Discuss the relation between facial harmony and occlusion of the teeth. |
| 10 | 5.—What metal do you consider has the greatest number of qualities essential in Orthodontia appliances ? Give reasons for your answer and compare with other metals. |
| 15 | 6.—Patient age 9. Upper incisors rotated, distal surfaces of centrals and mesial surfaces of laterals prominent and exposed labially. How would you correct the irregularity ? Make diagram of appliance. Describe retention. |
| 15. | 7.—Patient age 13. All permanent teeth present except upper first bicuspid and third molars. Occlusion of bicuspid and molars normal, but upper six anterior teeth in lingual occlusion. Photographs indicate a normal lower lip, but a decided retraction of the upper lip. Outline treatment. |
| 15. | 8.—Patient six years of age. All temporary teeth present in lower jaw, also first permanent molars. All temporary teeth present in upper jaw except temporary second molar on right side. First permanent molars erupted also, but the one on the right side mesial to normal in relation to its opponent. Outline treatment and retention. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada,

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS,

ORTHODONTIA

Examiner : G. A. ROBERTS, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 10 | 1.—In normal occlusion of the teeth, with what inclines, of what cusps do the mesio buccal and disto buccal cusps of the lower second molar occlude ? |
| 10 | 2.—What causes abnormally narrow or constricted dental arches ? Give theory. |
| 15 | 3.—What is the Frenum Labia ? How would you distinguish between normal and abnormal frenum labia ? Describe your treatment of the latter. |
| 10 | 4.—Discuss the relation between facial harmony and occlusion of the teeth. |
| 10 | 5.—What metal do you consider has the greatest number of qualities essential in Orthodontia appliances ? Give reasons for your answer and compare with other metals. |
| 15 | 6.—Patient age 9. Upper incisors rotated, distal surfaces of centrals and mesial surfaces of laterals prominent and exposed labially. How would you correct the irregularity ? Make diagram of appliance. Describe retention. |
| 15. | 7.—Patient age 13. All permanent teeth present except upper first bicuspid and third molars. Occlusion of bicuspid and molars normal, but upper six anterior teeth in lingual occlusion. Photographs indicate a normal lower lip, but a decided retraction of the upper lip. Outline treatment. |
| 15. | 8.—Patient six years of age. All temporary teeth present in lower jaw, also first permanent molars. All temporary teeth present in upper jaw except temporary second molar on right side. First permanent molars erupted also, but the one on the right side mesial to normal in relation to its opponent. Outline treatment and retention. |

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS,

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Examiner : C. V. SNELGROVE, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question

- 15 1.—Describe proper method of preparing a mesio-proximo-occlusal cavity in a superior first bicuspid tooth for a :—
- (a) Gold Filling.
 - (b) Porcelain Filling.
 - (c) Phosphate Filling.
 - (d) Explain proper method of inserting gold for filling in above cavity.
 - (e) Explain manufacture and method of inserting porcelain for filling in cavity.
 - (f) Explain proper method of inserting phosphate for filling in above cavity.
- 10 2.—Describe manufacture and insertion of a gold inlay for a buccal cavity in a second lower molar, and a distal-proximo cavity of a second lower molar.
- 10 3.—What are the advantages of the combination of gold and platinum for filling teeth and state where it should be used ?
- 15 4.—Explain method of filling pulp canals :—
- (a) When pulp is devitalized by operator.
 - (b) When pulp is putrescent.
- 10 5.—What are the causes of discoloration of teeth ? Give methods of treatment to restore to normal color.
- 10 6.—What is Pyorrhoea Alveolaris ? Give causes and treatment.
- 10 7.—What precautions would you take to minimize the pain of removing sensitive dentine ?
- 10 8.—Discuss the probable success or failure of capping the pulp.
- 10 9.—Describe the merits and demerits of the use of matrices in the insertion of fillings.



Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS,

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Examiner : C. V. SNELGROVE, I.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question

15 1.—Describe proper method of preparing a mesio-proximo-occlusal cavity in a superior first bicuspid tooth for a :—

- (a) Gold Filling.
- (b) Porcelain Filling.
- (c) Phosphate Filling.
- (d) Explain proper method of inserting gold for filling in above cavity.
- (e) Explain manufacture and method of inserting porcelain for filling in cavity.
- (f) Explain proper method of inserting phosphate for filling in above cavity.

10 2.—Describe manufacture and insertion of a gold inlay for a buccal cavity in a second lower molar, and a distal-proximo cavity of a second lower molar.

10 3.—What are the advantages of the combination of gold and platinum for filling teeth and state where it should be used ?

15 4.—Explain method of filling pulp canals :—
(a) When pulp is devitalized by operator.
(b) When pulp is putrescent.

10 5.—What are the causes of discoloration of teeth ? Give methods of treatment to restore to normal color.

10 6.—What is Pyorrhoea Alveolaris ? Give causes and treatment.

10 7.—What precautions would you take to minimize the pain of removing sensitive dentine ?

10 8.—Discuss the probable success or failure of capping the pulp.

10 9.—Describe the merits and demerits of the use of matrices in the insertion of fillings.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS,

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY

Examiner : DR. H. C. WETWORE.

- | Value | Question |
|-------|---|
| 8 | 1.—Define Atom, Molecule, Valency, Acid, Salt, Chemical Affinity, Ptomaine. |
| 6 | 2.—Explain the terms Proximate Analysis and Ultimate Analysis. Give examples. |
| 12 | 3.—Chlorine Gas—
(a) Give a practical method of preparation.
(b) Give atomic weight, specific gravity chemical symbol and valency.
(c) Explain its bleaching properties. |
| 10 | 4.—Express in chemical symbols the composition of the following :
Alcohol Hydrogen peroxide
Copperas Calomel
Alum Chalk
Corundum Plaster of Paris
Nitrous Oxide Baking Soda |
| 10 | 5.—Write in chemical symbols the reactions which occur when common salt and sulphuric acid are mixed ; also when caustic potash and nitric acid are mixed. |
| 6. | 6.—Distinguish between organic and inorganic chemistry. |
| 6 | 7.—Define (a) Specific gravity
(b) How would you determine the specific gravity of solids, liquids and gases ? |
| 8 | 8.—Explain the process of electroplating. |
| 12. | 9.—If a lot of gold scrap, fillings, sweepings, etc., were given you to refine; describe your process. |
| 8 | 10.—Give a formula for an amalgam. Describe the process of its manufacture. |
| 6 | 11.—What is a flux ? Name the ones chiefly used in soldering. |
| 8 | 12.—Define Ductility, Malleability, Cohesion and adhesion. Give examples. |

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS,

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY

Examiner : DR. H. C. WETWORE.

Value Question

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 8 | 1.—Define Atom, Molecule, Valency, Acid, Salt, Chemical Affinity, Ptomaine. |
| 6 | 2.—Explain the terms Proximate Analysis and Ultimate Analysis. Give examples. |
| 12 | 3.—Chlorine Gas—
(a) Give a practical method of preparation.
(b) Give atomic weight, specific gravity chemical symbol and valency.
(c) Explain its bleaching properties. |
| 10 | 4.—Express in chemical symbols the composition of the following :
Alcohol Hydrogen peroxide
Copperas Calomel
Alum Chalk
Corundum Plaster of Paris
Nitrous Oxide Baking Soda |
| 10 | 5.—Write in chemical symbols the reactions which occur when common salt and sulphuric acid are mixed ; also when caustic potash and nitric acid are mixed. |
| 6. | 6.—Distinguish between organic and inorganic chemistry. |
| 6 | 7.—Define (a) Specific gravity
(b) How would you determine the specific gravity of solids, liquids and gases ? |
| 8 | 8.—Explain the process of electroplating. |
| 12. | 9.—If a lot of gold scrap, fillings, sweepings, etc., were given you to refine; describe your process. |
| 8 | 10—Give a formula for an amalgam. Describe the process of its manufacture. |
| 6 | 11.—What is a flux ? Name the ones chiefly used in soldering. |
| 8 | 12.—Define Ductility, Malleability, Cohesion and adhesion. Give examples. |



Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS,

DENTAL HISTOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Value Question

Examiner : DR. A. W. COGSWELL.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 10. | 1.—Describe the formations of the common dental germ or dental lamina and the special dental germ. |
| 10 | 2.—Give the names of the milk teeth noting the order and usual time of eruption also the names and time of eruption of the permanent teeth noting those that do not succeed milk teeth. |
| 10 | 3.—What calcified tissues are found in the human tooth? |
| 10 | 4.—What tissues are found in tooth pulp? |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the movements of the jaw and the action of the individual teeth upon the food during the process of mastication. |
| 10 | 6.—What part does the tongue take in the process of mastication, and what parts of the tongue are generally conceded to be endowed with the sense of taste? |
| 10 | 7.—Where is the orifice of Stenson's duct situated and what gland opens by it? |
| 10 | 8.—Where is the orifice of Wharton's duct situated, and what gland opens by it? |
| 10 | 9.—What are the two types of salivary glands, and how are they distinguished? |
| 10 | 10.—How would complete paralysis of the fifth or trigeminal nerve affect mastication? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1

DENTAL HISTOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Value Question

Examiner : DR. A. W. COGSWELL.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 10. | 1.—Describe the formations of the common dental germ or dental lamina and the special dental germ. |
| 10 | 2.—Give the names of the milk teeth noting the order and usual time of eruption also the names and time of eruption of the permanent teeth noting those that do not succeed milk teeth. |
| 10 | 3.—What calcified tissues are found in the human tooth? |
| 10 | 4.—What tissues are found in tooth pulp? |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the movements of the jaw and the action of the individual teeth upon the food during the process of mastication. |
| 10 | 6.—What part does the tongue take in the process of mastication, and what parts of the tongue are generally conceded to be endowed with the sense of taste? |
| 10 | 7.—Where is the orifice of Stenson's duct situated and what gland opens by it? |
| 10 | 8.—Where is the orifice of Wharton's duct situated, and what gland opens by it? |
| 10 | 9.—What are the two types of salivary glands, and how are they distinguished? |
| 10 | 10.—How would complete paralysis of the fifth or trigeminal nerve affect mastication? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

EXAMINER : H. G. HOARE, D.D.S., L.D.S.

Value Question

- 10 1.—Discuss the principles involved in the adaptation and retention of the artificial denture for edentulous mouths.
- 10 2.—When inserting a full upper denture,
(a) Give the extent of your examination of the parts.
(b) How do you secure an accurate impression?
(c) What (if any) is your treatment or preparation of the impression and model?
(d) What are the lines to which the finished denture should be carried, retention and adaptation alone considered?
(e) What suggestions would you offer when considering restoration of function and the securing of the aesthetic requirements?
- 10 3.—What considerations would determine you in the construction of a splint or appliance for treatment of fracture of the inferior maxilla. A case of multiple fracture; fracture occurring on each side of the bone, with displacement of the central portion. Describe briefly the construction of a splint for the fixation of the parts and explain wherein it meets the special requirements of the case. What is the length of time it would have to be worn?
- 10 4.—What anatomical changes take place in the mouth after the removal of the teeth? What effect have these changes in the selection and arrangement of artificial teeth?
- 10 5.—Give the cause of congenital fissure of the palate and velum palati. What functions are impaired by the division of the velum? Describe the mechanical treatment. What muscles control the movement of an artificial velum?



- 10 6.—What would you advise in the following
- (a) Upper Jaw—All the teeth that remain are the cuspid and 2nd bicuspid on the left side; and the cuspid, 1st bicuspid and 1st molar on the right side—all in good condition; the lip is short exposing considerable absorption between the cuspids. Patient a lady of refinement and culture.
- (b) Lower 1st molar lost, all other teeth in place and good condition. These cases are left entirely to you to follow out your ideas of conservative, rational and artistic dental prosthesis, securing the best possible results to the patient in comfort, durability and appearance.
- 10 7.—What are your opinions regarding the advisability of pulp removal or pulp preservation in teeth that are crowned, either with the single object of their restoration or when used as abutments for bridges. Give reasons and references to sustain your views.
- 10 8.—What fundamental principles and conditions should be observed in the construction and placement of artificial crowns and bridges, in order that the mechanical, aesthetic and artistic requirements may be met?
- 10 9.—Discuss the use of the saddle in bridge work. What are its advantages; what the objections to its use, and in what cases is it especially indicated? What are the requirements for its successful placement?
- 10 10.—Discuss the relative merits of the banded or non-banded dowel crown when placed in any of the eight anterior teeth. Give the serious objections to, and the more common abuses of the band in the positions mentioned above. In the placement of a post, what are the important points to be considered. What form of post is best adapted to the conditions and requirements of the above crown on any of the six anterior teeth? What relation should the post bear to the enlarged canal?
- 10 11.—Describe in detail the procedures in the construction of a porcelain crown, 1st upper bicuspid having two roots, using post in each canal. Strength, utility and appearance to be kept in view.
- 10 12.—Describe briefly the principal procedures in the construction of a porcelain bridge from cuspid to 2nd molar, upper jaw. The abutments are prepared and in place. How would you secure an accurate articulation in this case?

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

MEDICINE and SURGERY

EXAMINER: DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT.

Value Question

- 1.—Describe the surgical and medicinal treatment of acute hypertrophy of the gums.
- 2.—Give the clinical history, and describe treatment of ulcerative stomatitis.
- 3.—State the general and local symptoms of acute glossitis from septic infection, and give treatment.
- 4.—Give local and general treatment of an extensive necrosis of the inferior maxilla.
- 5.—Describe local and systematic treatment of an excessive hemorrhage.
 - (a)—Differentiate between venous, arterial, and capillary.
 - (b)—Which form would be likely to prove most stubborn to respond to treatment?
- 6.—What is shock? Give in detail order of treatment of an aggravated syncope.
- 7.—How would you treat a compound fracture of the inferior maxilla?
- 8.—State briefly the oral phenomena of Syphilis and what remedy you would place chief reliance upon.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

MEDICINE and SURGERY

EXAMINER: DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT.

Value Question

- 1.—Describe the surgical and medicinal treatment of acute hypertrophy of the gums.
- 2.—Give the clinical history, and describe treatment of ulcerative stomatitis.
- 3.—State the general and local symptoms of acute glossitis from septic infection, and give treatment.
- 4.—Give local and general treatment of an extensive necrosis of the inferior maxilla.
- 5.—Describe local and systematic treatment of an excessive hemorrhage.
 - (a)—Differentiate between venous, arterial, and capillary.
 - (b)—Which form would be likely to prove most stubborn to respond to treatment?
- 6.—What is shock? Give in detail order of treatment of an aggravated syncope.
- 7.—How would you treat a compound fracture of the inferior maxilla?
- 8.—State briefly the oral phenomena of Syphilis and what remedy you would place chief reliance upon.



DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

Physics, Chemistry and Metallurgy

EXAMINER: DR. H. C. WETMORE.

Value	Question
-------	----------

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Define: (a) Capillary attraction, absorption, diffusion, osmose.
(b) Anode, cathode, circuit, electric current, inductive force, electro-motive force. |
| 8 | 2.—Describe a method by which electricity produces: (a) heat; (b) light; (c) mechanical energy. |
| 12 | 3.—Define: Spectrum analysis; describe the spectroscope and explain its use in chemical analysis. |
| 10 | 4.—Give the formula and properties of: hydrochloric acid; (b) sulphuric acid; (c) sulphurous acid, phosphoric acid. |
| 8 | 5.—Give symbol and method of preparation of Iodine. Write the reaction which occurs in your method of preparation. |
| 8 | 6.—State and illustrate the law of Multiple proportions; (b) Define chemical affinity and state how it differs from other forces. |
| 8 | 7.—Explain the use of symbols and formulae. Give and translate five examples of each. |
| 6 | 8.—Describe the difference between soldering and welding metals.
(b)—Is a new alloy formed of the metal and solder at the lines of union. |
| 10 | 9.—Give a method of (a) refining a lot of gold sweepings and filings; (b) separating gold from the platinum. |
| 10 | 10.—(a)—Give a method of obtaining silver from one of its native ores;
(b) Give its physical properties, and state its most important salt;
(c)—Define its uses in Dentistry. |

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

Physics, Chemistry and Metallurgy

EXAMINER: DR. H. C. WETMORE.

Value	Question
-------	----------

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Define: (a) Capillary attraction, absorption, diffusion, osmose.
(b) Anode, cathode, circuit, electric current, inductive force, electro-motive force. |
| 8 | 2.—Describe a method by which electricity produces: (a) heat;
(b) light; (c) mechanical energy. |
| 12 | 3.—Define: Spectrum analysis; describe the spectroscope and explain its use in chemical analysis. |
| 10 | 4.—Give the formula and properties of: hydrochloric acid; (b) sulphuric acid; (c) sulphurous acid, phosphoric acid. |
| 8 | 5.—Give symbol and method of preparation of Iodine. Write the reaction which occurs in your method of preparation. |
| 8 | 6.—State and illustrate the law of Multiple proportions; (b) Define chemical affinity and state how it differs from other forces. |
| 8 | 7.—Explain the use of symbols and formulae. Give and translate five examples of each. |
| 6 | 8.—Describe the difference between soldering and welding metals.
(b)—Is a new alloy formed of the metal and solder at the lines of union. |
| 10 | 9.—Give a method of (a) refining a lot of gold sweepings and filings; (b) separating gold from the platinum. |
| 10 | 10.—(a)—Give a method of obtaining silver from one of its native ores;
(b) Give its physical properties, and state its most important salt;
(c)—Define its uses in Dentistry. |



DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: DR. J. M. TURNBULL.

Time: Three hours.

Eight (8) questions constitute a full paper. All questions of equal value.

Value Question

- 1.—Describe minutely the Internal Surface of Inferior Maxillary.
(b)—Name in order the muscles attached to the External Surface.
- 2.—Describe the Superior Surface of Sphenoid.
(b)—Name foramina in Greater Wing, and vessels transmitted.
(c)—What muscles are attached to Pterygoid Process?
- 3.—Give detailed description of External Surface of Squamous portion of Temporal.
- 4.—Describe briefly the Atlas.
(b)—What ligaments enter into the Occipito—atlantal articulation.
- 5.—Describe Meckel's ganglion.
(b)—Give its sources of supply.
(c)—Its branches of distribution and parts supplied.
- 6.—Give origin, branches, and points of distribution of Superior Maxillary nerve.
- 7.—Give nerve and blood supply of the tongue.
(b)—Name muscles attached to tongue and give their points of origin.
- 8.—Give boundary of Submaxillary Triangle.
(b)—What nerves and arteries are contained within it?
- 9.—Name branches of External Carotid artery, and describe fully the Internal Maxillary.



DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: DR. J. M. TURNBULL.

Time: Three hours.

Eight (8) questions constitute a full paper. All questions of equal value.

Value Question

- 1.—Describe minutely the Internal Surface of Inferior Maxillary.
(b)—Name in order the muscles attached to the External Surface.
- 2.—Describe the Superior Surface of Sphenoid.
(b)—Name foramina in Greater Wing, and vessels transmitted.
(c)—What muscles are attached to Pterygoid Process?
- 3.—Give detailed description of External Surface of Squamous portion of Temporal.
- 4.—Describe briefly the Atlas.
(b)—What ligaments enter into the Occipito—atlantal articulation.
- 5.—Describe Meckel's ganglion.
(b)—Give its sources of supply.
(c)—Its branches of distribution and parts supplied.
- 6.—Give origin, branches, and points of distribution of Superior Maxillary nerve.
- 7.—Give nerve and blood supply of the tongue.
(b)—Name muscles attached to tongue and give their points of origin.
- 8.—Give boundary of Submaxillary Triangle.
(b)—What nerves and arteries are contained within it?
- 9.—Name branches of External Carotid artery, and describe fully the Internal Maxillary.



DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: DR. C. V. SNELGROVE.

Value	Question
8	1.—Name the different methods of gaining space to operate on proximal cavities, and give your opinion of each.
8	2.—In a large buccal cavity with the gum tissue filling it, how would you manage such a case, and prepare cavity for the insertion of gold inlay.
10	3.—What do you understand by extension for prevention? In what classes of cavities would you think extension for prevention necessary?
15	4.—How would you treat at the first sitting: (a)—Pyorrhoea Alveolaris? (b)—Acute Pulpitis? (c)—Chronic Pulpitis?
10	5.—Give the causes, signs, symptoms and treatment of periostitis
10	6.—Gutta-Percha is filling material (a)—Where is it indicated? (b)—Give proper method of preparation for insertion. (c)—Give details how to insert it.
15	7.—Give the different methods of anchoring a contour gold filling in an incisor where the incisal angle of the tooth is gone, and state the advantages and disadvantages of each method.
8	8.—Where is hand pressure indicated in the insertion of gold?
8	9.—Give the limitations of Amalgam and detail its proper manipulation.
8	10.—Distinguish between salivary and serumal calculus. Give causes for recession of the gums.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

ETHICS and JURISPRUDENCE

EXAMINER: DR. F W. RYAN.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | 1.—Give three (3) good reasons why a dentist should conduct an ethical practice. |
| 15 | 2.—Give three (3) methods of advertising that are deemed admissible in an ethical practice. |
| 15 | 3.—What do you consider the most ethical basis of computing fees for professional services. |
| 15 | 4.—Should a dentist be deemed unethical, who on principle, refuses to work for charity. |
| 10 | 5.—What do you understand by the term "ordinary skill" as applied to a dental practitioner. |
| 10 | 6.—What is the nature of the evidence expected from an expert witness. |
| 10 | 7.—In a suit for damages, what additional risks are assumed by a dentist who professes to practice as a specialist. |
| 10 | 8.—Has a patient ground for an action at law, should a licensed dentist refuse to give him ordinary service? |

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

ETHICS and JURISPRUDENCE

EXAMINER: DR. F W. RYAN.

Value	Question
-------	----------

- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | 1.—Give three (3) good reasons why a dentist should conduct an ethical practice. |
| 15 | 2.—Give three (3) methods of advertising that are deemed admissible in an ethical practice. |
| 15 | 3.—What do you consider the most ethical basis of computing fees for professional services. |
| 15 | 4.—Should a dentist be deemed unethical, who on principle, refuses to work for charity. |
| 10 | 5.—What do you understand by the term "ordinary skill" as applied to a dental practitioner. |
| 10 | 6.—What is the nature of the evidence expected from an expert witness. |
| 10 | 7.—In a suit for damages, what additional risks are assumed by a dentist who professes to practice as a specialist. |
| 10 | 8.—Has a patient ground for an action at law, should a licensed dentist refuse to give him ordinary service? |

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridge Work

EXAMINER: DR. H. G. HOARE.

Answer any ten questions.

Value Question

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 10. | 1.—Explain what is meant by the three point contact when used in relation to artificial dentures. |
| 10 | 2.—Give general characteristics of sanguine and mental or nervous temperaments, including detailed description of teeth associated with each. |
| 10 | 3.—By what considerations are you influenced in the selection of teeth for full edentulous cases? |
| 10 | 4.—Give carat and guage of gold and mention the important procedures in the swedging of gold plate for full dentures with vulcanite attachment. |
| 10 | 5.—Mention three difficult cases to be met in taking full impressions; How may the difficulties be overcome? |
| 10 | 6.—Describe procedure of taking impressions of partial cases in plaster. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe the manner in which atmospheric pressure is brought about in the mouth; what is the importance of this condition in relation to prosthetic dentistry? |
| 10 | 8.—What essential requirements are demanded in dental soldering? Give causes of porcelain facings being checked. |
| 10 | 9.—(a)—Criticise the use of pure gold as a solder for the metal frame work of porcelain crowns and bridges.
(b)—Give percentages of a suitable platinum solder. |
| 10 | 10.—Discuss the importance to dental prosthesis of the advent of porcelain for the construction of crowns and bridges. |
| 10 | 11.—Name five essential points to be considered when contemplating the introduction of a porcelain bridge. |
| 10 | 12.—Mention ingredients of porcelain "Body" and give brief description and influence of each constituent part. |

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

MATERIA-MEDICA and ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: DR. F. W. BARBOUR.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define "Materia-Medica". What is an infusion,—a decoction,—a tincture,—a fluid extract?
7½	2.—Describe the following methods of medicinal application: epidermatic,—hypodermatic,—inhalation?
8	3.—Opium (a)—Give names and doses of three of its preparations? Opium (b)—Name and describe its most potent alkaloid, giving two of its preparations?
6	4.—In what two forms is Iodine usually used in connection with oral disease. What is the physiological effect of the preparation used epidermatically? Give dose of its preparation which we may be called upon to use through the stomach?
7½	5.—Give doses of following medicines: carbolic acid, tincture nuxvomica, fluid extract digitalis, strychnine sulphate, fluid extract ergot?
6	6.—What is the physiological effect of arsenious acid, both applied epidermatically and in medicinal doses through the stomach?
10	7.—Name four disinfectants suitable for dental purposes, describing each and giving estimate of relative sterilizing value?
12	8.—What is the proper preparation of a patient for chloroform anaesthesia. What physical conditions contra-indicate its use?
7	9.—Describe the ordinary physiological effect of ether inhalation?
10	10.—Describe the process and effect of nitrous-oxide administration
8	11.—What is the relative safety of the foregoing anaesthetics? Indicate if possible by figures?
8	12.—Give all necessary precautions in connection with the use of the hypodermic syringe, and fluid injected; into mucous membrane?

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1907

PATHOLOGY and THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: DR. A. W. COGSWELL.

PATHOLOGY.

Value	Question
-------	----------

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Define a wound; name the different varieties of wounds; describe the pathology of the healing of wounds. |
| 8 | 2.—Define caries and necrosis of bone tissues; describe the pathology of caries and necrosis. |
| 8 | 3.—Describe the pathology of secondary dentine, pulp nodules and calcifications. |
| 6 | 4.—Describe the pathology of pericementitis. |
| 8 | 5.—Give the differential diagnosis between pericementitis and pulpitis. |
| 10 | 6.—Define pyorrhoea alveolaris; describe the pathology of pyorrhoea alveolaris. |

THERAPEUTICS.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 6 | 7.—Describe the general treatment of inflammation. |
| 8 | 8.—Give the treatment for chronic inflammation of the Antrum of Highmore caused by the root of a decayed or devitalized premolar root penetrating the floor of the cavity. |
| 10 | 9.—Give the treatment of pericementitis. |
| 10 | 10.—Name some of irritant causes of pulpitis; give the treatment for pulpitis indicating the conditions in which conservative treatment will be hopeless. |
| 10 | 11.—Give the treatment for pyorrhoea alveolaris. |
| 6 | 12.—Name the conditions which you consider imperatively indicate extraction of a tooth. |

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1908

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: A. CORRIGAN, D.D.S., TORONTO

Value Question

- 15 1.—Define, and give examples of five (5) different kinds of anchorage used in Orthodontia.
- 10 2.—Name ten causes of malocclusion.
- 15 3.—Describe fully the Peridental Membrane, giving its functions, structure, mode of attachment, etc.
- 12 4.—Discuss the subject of mouth-breathing as a cause of malocclusion, and describe its effects on the dental arches, facial lines and constitution of a lad aged fifteen.
- 9 5. Give three different kinds of cases, the treatment of which might usually better be discouraged.
- 17 6. Patient: girl aged thirteen. On examination you find all the permanent teeth present except the third molars, and the lower left first molar, which has been but recently extracted. The upper arch is narrowed and lengthened, with the incisors protruding; the mandible somewhat undeveloped, the teeth in both lateral halves in distal occlusion the width of one cusp, and the lower incisors lengthened. Give probable cause, and describe your treatment of the case and method of retention.
- 12 7. Describe, and illustrate retaining appliances for the following:
- (a) Superior first molar which has been moved from lingual to normal occlusion.
 - (b) Superior centrals in torso occlusion with distal surfaces inclined lingually left lateral in labial and right lateral in lingual occlusion.
 - (c) Lower centrals and laterals which have been moved into normal from lingual occlusion.
- 10 8.—Describe your method of correcting the following:
- (a) A lower 1st molar, which on account of the premature extraction of the 2nd deciduous molar, has tipped forward, thus preventing the eruption of the 2nd bicuspids.
 - (b) A space between the superior centrals due to an abnormal Frenum Labium.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS · 1908

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: D. NORMAN ROSS M.D., D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe the clotting of blood and give some explanation of the process.
8	2.—Define the terms: Internal Respiration and External Respiration.
10	3.—Name the digestive ferments found in the alimentary canal. Fully describe gastric digestion.
8	4.—Briefly answer the following : (a) Differences between secretion and excretion. (b) Functions of the Liver. (c) Why there is no pulse in the veins. (d) Essentials of a reflex action.
8	5.—Define and describe a cell.
10	6.—Give corpuscular elements of the blood with a description of each.
10	7.—Give a brief description of Eudochrondal bone development.
8	8.—Describe the Submaxillary Gland.
10	9.—Define: Sapremia, Septicemia and Pyemia.
10	10.—Classify bacteria.
10	11.—Define Immunity. Describe the mechanism of Immunity.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1908

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND
METALLURGY

H. C. WETMORE, D.D.S., EXAMINER

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Nitrogen Gas:—Give its symbol, method of preparation, atomic weight and valency. (B) Mention its principal compounds used in dentistry with their formula. |
| 10 | 2.—What is a Reaction? Write two which are produced by the mixing of at least three substances. |
| 8 | 3.—Explain the bleaching properties of chlorine and sulphurous acid. Give Reinch's test for arsenic. |
| 12 | 4.—What is an amalgam; what qualities should a dental amalgam possess? Describe a process of manufacturing a dental amalgam (up to the point of mixing with mercury) and explain the influence of the various composing metals. |
| 14 | 5.—Describe in detail the "Wet Method" for separating a mixture of gold, silver and platinum fillings. |
| 14 | 6.—Describe the process of manufacture of steel suitable for dental instruments and describe a process for tempering a lancet, excavator, plugger, hand saw and rubber dam clamp. |
| 10 | 7.—Explain the process of electro-plating with gold, silver and nickle. |
| 12 | 8.—Explain the process by which an electric current may be converted into (a) heat, (b) light, (c) mechanical motion. |
| 10 | 9.—Name and explain the various physical forces which serve to retain a properly adapted denture to a mucous surface. |

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1909

Medicine and Surgery

EXAMINER: DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT.

Value	Question
10.	1.—Give the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of Haemophilia.
10.	2.—Describe in detail the secondary eruption as found in Syphilis.
10.	3.—What do you understand by Odontoma? Describe their different forms.
10.	4.—State symptoms and describe treatment of Ulcerative Stomatitis.
10.	5.—How would you distinguish between chancre in the mouth and other mouth lesions
10.	6.—Describe the causes symptoms and treatment of Acute Lymphadenitis.
10.	7.—What are the symptoms of Empyema of the Maxillary Sinus? Give surgical treatment.
10.	8.—Describe the ordinary operation for single hair-lip.
10.	9.—What are the causes of Facial Neuralgias? Give diagnosis and treatment.
10.	10.—What do you understand by Phagedenic Pericementitis? and how would you differentiate between this disease and the ordinary Salivary Calculus.

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1909

Materia Medica and Anaesthetics.

EXAMINER: F. W. BARBOUR, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 7½ | 1.—Give medicinal dose of:
Gallic acid.
Lithium Carbonate.
Zinc Digitalis.
Potassium Bromide.
Tinc Nucis Vomicae. |
| 8. | 2.—Name and describe two preparations of mercury suitable for dental purposes and give medicinal dose if any. |
| 6. | 3.—Describe the physiological action of internal medicinal doses of arsenic, strychnine and nitrite of amy |
| 8. | 4.—Name four modes of application of remedies with subdivisions of two of same. |
| 7½ | 5.—Describe Adrenlin Chloride; whence derived and physiological action. |
| 7. | 6.—What is formaldehyde gas,—in what form or forms is it made serviceable for dentistry—what are its effects? |
| 10. | 7.—(a)—What conditions of the patient render general anaesthesia dangerous?
(b)—What particularly for ether and what for chloroform? |
| 8. | 8.—Describe the ordinary effect of ether inhalation from beginning to complete anaesthesia. |
| 12. | 9.—Describe the correct preparation of patient, and of accessories for administration of chloroform. |
| 8. | 10.—In case of arrest of heart's action and in case of cessation of respiration, how would you proceed? |
| 8. | 11.—In what cases would you prescribe Nitrous Oxide, and how would you determine anaesthesia when using it? |
| 10. | 12.—What local anaesthetic do you prefer and why? Describe mode of application with precautionary measures advisable. |

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1909

Operative Dentistry.

EXAMINER: C. V SNELLGROVE D.D.S., L.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 15. | 1.—Give the different methods of anchoring a contour gold filling in an incisor where the incisal angle of the tooth is gone, and state the advantages and disadvantages of each method. |
| 15. | 2.—How would you treat at the first sitting (a) Pyorrhoea Alevolaris? (b) Acute Pulpitis? (c) Chronic Pulpitis? |
| 10. | 3.—What are the essential points in a filling designed to preserve a tooth from decay? How may these be best secured in the use of gold? |
| 10. | 4.—Give the signs causes, symptoms and treatment of perionitis. |
| 10. | 5.—Explain method of filling root canals (a) when pulp is devitalized by operator (b) when pulp is prutrescent. |
| 7 | 6.—Discuss the probable success or failure of capping the pulp. |
| 15. | 7.—A man presents himself with an aching tooth; explain the conditions under which it would be advisable to cap the pulp, devitalize the pulp or extract the tooth. |
| 18. | 8.—Describe the proper method of preparing a mesio-proximo-occlusal cavity in the superior first bi-cuspid tooth for a (a) gold inlay (b) gold filling (c) porcelain filling (d) Aschers artificial enamel (e) phosphate filling (f) give diagrams. |

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1909

Orthodontia.

EXAMINER: CHAS. A. CORRIGAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., TORONTO.

- | Value | Question |
|-------|---|
| 15. | 1.—Define: Articulation, Occlusion Anchorage, Retention, Adenoids. |
| 10. | 2.—How would you classify irregularities of the teeth. (If possible give Dr. Angle's classification.) |
| 15. | 3.—Describe fully the Peridental Membrane, giving its functions, structure, mode of attachment, arrangement of fibres, etc. |
| | 4.—Explain your method of correcting the following: |
| 12. | (a)—A boy aged sixteen has lost rt. 1st bicuspid, as lateral on same side is in marked labial occlusion it is desired to move cuspid distally and bring lateral into normal position. |
| | (b)—Girl aged fourteen, both laterals in torso occlusion, mesial surface of left turned labially and of the right turned lingually. |
| 10. | 5.—Describe and illustrate retainers for the above, state materials used in making same and also length of time you would insist on patient wearing them. |
| 12. | 6.—Differentiate between: Stationary Anchorage and Reciprocal Anchorage.
Line of Occlusion and Key to Occlusion.
Plain Band and Clamp Band. |
| 8. | 7.—Describe the irregularity of the teeth caused by:
Mouth breathing.
Lip sucking.
Premature extraction of lower 2nd Deciduous Molars. |
| 18. | 8.—Patient—Boy aged twelve all permanent teeth erupted except 3d molars. Bilateral, mesial occlusion of lower teeth. Maxilia considerably arrested in development and mandible protruded with its incisors inclining lingually. The teeth in perfect alignment in the respective arches but with upper incisors closing lingually to lowers and buccal cusps of bicuspid and molars occluding in the sulci of lower teeth instead of on the buccal aspect. Describe fully your treatment of this case and your method of retention How long would you keep retainer on. |

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1909

Prosthetic Dentistry

EXAMINER: DR. H. G. HOARE.

Value Question

- 12½. 1.—Describe the movements of the lower jaw.
What is the importance of an intimate knowledge of these movements in the anatomical occlusion of artificial full dentures?
- 12½. 2.—Has the metal denture base any advantages over the rubber denture base?
Do any pathological conditions follow the use of artificial dentures—If so, what is the treatment?
- 12½. 3.—Describe the conditions of the mouths that present the greatest difficulties for the retention of full artificial dentures.
- 12½. 4.—To what extent has the method of casting under pressure, benefited the construction of crowns and bridges?
- 12½. 5.—What are the indications for the use of porcelain crown?
Compare its value with that of the metal or metal-porcelain crowns.
- 12½. 6.—Write briefly regarding the advantages and limitations of bridgework.
What general rules would you give as to the requirements of the number and position of teeth to be used as abutments or piers?
- 12½. 7.—What are removable bridges?
Where and why are they indicated?
Mention and describe briefly the different important methods or systems that may be classed as removable bridgework.
- 12½. 8.—What are the principles involved in the construction of the jacket crown?
Where are they especially indicated?

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1909

Physics, Chemistry and Metallurgy

EXAMINER: DR. H. C. WETMORE.

Value	Question
6	1.—Define: Acid, Alkali Alkaloid, Colloid, Dialysis and Valency.
10.	2.—Distinguish between: Analytical method and Synthetical method. Atomic weight and Molecular weight. Element and compound. Give examples.
10.	3.—What is meant by "a chemical equation." Write two which are the result of the mixture of two compounds and two the result of the mixture of three compounds.
9.	4.—Chlorine gas: Give its symbol, valency, atomic weight, method of preparation, properties, uses in dentistry. Explain its bleaching properties.
12.	5.—Describe the following metals; giving properties, atomic weight, chemical symbols, valency and dental uses: Copper, Platinum, Aluminum, Gold and Nickel.
12	6.—What is an amalgam? Give a formula for a dental amalgam, what properties should it possess, and describe the process of manufacture up to the point of mixing with mercury.
14.	7.—In a lot of gold, silver and platinum filings, with traces of steel, how would you proceed to extract the three first mentioned metals.
9.	8.—Give a formula for 16 K. solder. How would you reduce 4 dwt. of coin gold to 16 K solder.
8.	9.—Name and describe the various natural forces which serve to hold a well fitting upper denture in position.
10.	10.—Describe the mechanism of an electric motor suitable to run a dental lathe. Describe how an electric current may be used to produce light.

Domínion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 7th, 1910

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: CHAS. A. CORRIGAN, D.D.S.

- | NO. | VALUE |
|------|--|
| I | 10—(a) Why is the first permanent molar considered so valuable a tooth that its extraction, if possible, is always avoided.
(b) State the advantages of early treatment of mal-occlusion and arrested developement of the dental arch. |
| II | 10—(a) What forces tend to preserve normal occlusion of the teeth?
(b) "The stability of teeth used for anchorage varies with their power of resistance." What factors determine their power of resistance? |
| III | 15—(a) Define alveolar process.
(b) Describe it fully, giving structure and distribution.
(c) How does the movement of a tooth affect the alveolar process. |
| IV | 15—Patient, boy aged eleven. First molars in normal occlusion; second molar not yet erupted; teeth in lower arch normal, but in upper arch there is not sufficient space for the eruption of the second bi-cuspid. Describe minutely your treatment of the case. |
| V | 10—What are requisites for an ideal
(a) Regulating appliance.
(b) Retaining appliance. |
| VI | 15—Describe and illustrate retainers for the following:
(a) Left lateral moved distally and left central from lingual to normal.
(b) Superior incisors, cuspids and first bi-cuspids have been moved from infra to normal occlusion. |
| VII | 15—Patient, girl aged six. In upper arch all temporary teeth present also first permanent molars. In lower arch the temporary molars on left side have been extracted. The first permanent molars are present but the one on left side is in mesial occlusion. Give treatment and retention. |
| VIII | 10—What precautions would you take to prevent
(a) Caries during the wearing of an appliance or retainer.
(b) Unnecessary pain to patient during treatment. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 7th, 1910

PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

NO.	VALUE
I	10—Name and describe the different forms of stomatitis.
II	10—Describe alveolar pyorrhoea.
III	10—Define the terms plethora, anaemia, ischemia.
IV	10—Describe the pathology of dental caries.
V	10—Describe a cyst; define ranula and odontocoele; name some of the various forms of odontomata.
VI	10—Give the treatment for alveolar abscess with sinuses in the gum.
VII	10—Mention some of the most efficient means for arresting hemorrhage after extraction.
VIII	10—Give the treatment for abscess of the antrum, empyema.
IX	10—Give the treatment for catarrhal stomatitis.
X	10—Describe the treatment for pyorrhoea alveolaris.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 7th, 1910

MATERIA MEDICA AND ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: F. W. BARBOUR, D.D.S.

NO.	VALUE
I	8—Define the following: Incompatability, astringents, antipyretics, tincture, sialogogues.
II	8—Write a properly balanced dental prescription with four components.
III	10—Name and give internal medicinal dosage of one drug for each of the following classes: Antiseptic, sedative, anti-sialogogue, cathartic, haemostatic.
IV	12—Describe, give uses and method of application of the following: Bichloride of mercury, trichloracetic acid, amyl nitrite, adrenaline chloride.
V	12—Describe the physiological effect of nitrous oxide inhalation. Where would you advise its use?
VI	10—What are the means of assurance of surgical anaesthesia in (a) nitrous oxide, (b) chloroform, (c) ether.
VII	12—What are the symptoms of danger in each of the above and restorative measures advisable.
VIII	10—What qualities are desired in a hypodermic syringe, what care should be taken of it and how most successfully used in mucous membrane.
IX	12—How determine patients suitability for ether anaesthesia and how best prepare for it.
X	6—Give mode of pulp anaesthesia.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 7th, 1910

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: DR. C. N. ABBOTT

- | NO. | VALUE |
|------|--|
| I | 10—In a patient of known hemorrhagic diathesis.
(a) What would be your preparatory treatment before operation for removal of impacted third molar.
(b) What means would you take to control excessive flow of blood after operation. |
| II | 12—(a) How would you treat a deeply punctured wound of the finger from a septic instrument?
(b) If the second day following, the hand was greatly inflamed and swelling spreading up the arm, with temperature around 103, considerable depression and some delirium. What would be your treatment? |
| III | 8—Describe pathology, symptoms and treatment of gangrenous stomatitis. |
| IV | 8—Distinguish between syphilitic and scrofulous lesions of the skin. |
| V | 10—Describe in detail treatment of shock. |
| VI | 12—Patient presents stating that he is afraid his lower jaw is broken, gives a history of being attacked and struck heavily on right side of jaw.
(a) How would you determine as to the fact of fracture?
(b) If you found a fracture between the right cuspid and lateral and between the first and second left molar. Give your treatment of the case in detail. |
| VII | 10—What do you understand by epulis tumor? Describe surgical treatment for removal of an epulis which penetrates the bone. |
| VIII | 8—Give the clinical picture of the early stages of secondary syphilis. |
| IX | 12—If you were called to the bedside of a woman just convalescing from typhoid and in examination found the left side of the face greatly enlarged, the teeth adjacent to and including the first bi-cuspid which was crowned with porcelain, very tender to percussion and loose, no evidence of caries or pus but a general induration and very severe throbbing pain. Give your treatment of this case in detail. |
| X | 10—Give the pathology and diagnosis of tetanus. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1911

PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEAUTICS

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D.C.M., D.D.S.

PATHOLOGY.

- | Value | Question |
|-------|--|
| 10 | 1.—Define inflammations; describe the pathology of non-septic and septic inflammation. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the pathology of dental caries. |
| 10 | 3.—Name and describe the various forms of deposits upon the teeth, giving their origin. |
| 10 | 4.—Define incipient, blind, and discharging alveolar abscess; name some of the most common causes of alveolar abscess. |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the pathological condition existing in a maxillary sinus, which has been perforated by an infected root. |

THERAPEUTICS.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 6.—Describe the operation of extirpation of a recently exposed, non-infected pulp. |
| 10 | 7.—Give the Treatment for pyorrhœa alveolaris. |
| 10 | 8.—Give the treatment for a discharging alveolar abscess. |
| 10 | 9.—Name conditions under which you consider extraction is indicated. |
| 10 | 10.—Describe briefly the treatment for an inflamed maxillary sinus, due to perforation of an infected root. |

Domínion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1911

CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS AND METALEURGY CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: DR. H. C. WETMORE.

Value Question

- 10 1.—Chlorine: Give its occurrence in nature; preparation; properties.
 (b) Describe the chlorides of mercury, showing how they differ in chemical properties and chemical composition.
- 10 2.—Define: Anode, cathode, circuit, electric current, capillary attraction, absorption, diffusion.
 (b) State and illustrate the law of multiple proportion.
 (c) Define chemical affinity and state how it differs from other forces.
- 8 3.—What is a chemical reaction? Write and explain three—
 One of which contains sulphuric acid.
 One of which contains nitric acid.
 One of which contains hydrochloric acid.
- 12 4.—What are the chemical composition and characteristics of normal saliva and urine?
- 10 5.—What do you understand by the term "Natural Forces." Mention any of practical utility in Dentistry. Give illustrations.
- 8 6.—Explain the terms: Fermentation, putrefaction and decay.
- 14 7.—If you were given a lot of laboratory scrap consisting of gold, silver, platinum, etc. How would you proceed to refine, so as to secure pure gold, pure silver and pure platinum?
- 10 8.—What is an alloy? Distinguish it from an amalgam. Give a formula for a dental alloy suitable for filling teeth. Describe your method of manufacture.
- 8 9.—Aluminum: Give its occurrence in nature; its physical and chemical properties and characteristics, method of extraction and uses in dentistry.
- 10 10.—How are the properties of gold effected by alloying with silver? How with copper?
 (b) Give a formula for gold plate suitable for a full denture. Also for plate suitable for bridge work.
 Also for plate 18k. "solder."
 Also for clasp metal.

Domínion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1911

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: CHAS. A. CORRIGAN, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—(a) Give causes of nasal obstruction. (b) Explain the relation between nasal obstruction and irregularity of the teeth.
12	2.—Define frenum labium. How would you distinguish between a normal and an abnormal one? Describe treatment of latter.
8	3.—(a) Explain your method of retaining the space gained for an unerupted lower second bicuspid. (b) Class I. case. All teeth present except third molars. The superior first molars used as anchor teeth, are moving distally. How would you reinforce the anchorage?
12	4.—Discuss fully the relation between occlusion of the teeth and facial harmony.
18	5.—Patient aged sixteen superior left cuspid partly erupted, but in lingual occlusion. Left bicuspid and molars in mesial occlusion. Describe fully your treatment of the case.
10	6.—Define: Orthodontia, articulation occlusion, stationary anchorage, intermaxillary anchorage.
15	7.—(a) Define and describe location of adenoids. (b) Describe the effect of their presence, on the dental arches facial lines and constitution of a girl aged fourteen.
15	8.—Describe and illustrate retainers for the following, stating materials used and length of time each should be worn. (a) Patient aged nine. Lower right first molar moved from mesial to normal occlusion. (b) Patient aged eighteen. Four superior incisions moved from infra to normal occlusion. (c) Patient aged eight. Two superior centrals drawn together after removal of frenum, and two temporary cuspids moved from lingual to normal occlusion.

Domínion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1911

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: W. NORMAN ROSS, L.D.S., D.D.S.

PHYSIOLOGY.

- | Value | Question |
|-------|---|
| 8 | 1.—Enumerate and explain the various factors that determine and maintain the blood pressure. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the normal mechanism of respiration. |
| 10 | 3.—What is the nervous mechanism of the secretion of saliva? What changes are observed in the salivary glands at various stages of activity? |
| 12 | 4.—Briefly answer the following:—
(a) What is an enzyme?
(b) Cause of second sound of the heart?
(c) Difference between secretion and excretion?
(d) Essentials of a reflex action?
(e) What is the respiratory quotient?
(f) Source of urea. |

HISTOLOGY.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 5.—Minutely describe:—
(a) The skin.
(b) Compact bone.
(c) Heart muscle.
(d) Pyloric end of stomach. |
| 10 | 6.—Give histology of the corpuscular elements of the blood. |
| 8 | 7.—Minutely describe the tonsil. |

BACTERIOLOGY.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 8.—Explain the following terms, sterilization, disinfection, nœrobic bacterium, sapremia, pyemia and septicemia. |
| 8 | 9.—Discuss Kochs postulates. |
| 10 | 10.—Distinguish active and passive immunity and indicate methods by which the former may be secured. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1911

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK, M.A., L.D.S., D.D.S.

Value	Question
12½	1.—(a) When is calcification of the first permanent molars complete? (b) Give at least three reasons why devitalization of the pulp should not be unnecessarily undertaken.
12½	2.—(a) What are the essential qualifications of a good filling material?
12½	3.—(a) Give technique of preparing a cavity involving the occlusal surface of a superior second bicuspid for a gold inlay.
12½	4.—(a) What are the chief advantages of gold inlays over gold foil fillings? (b) Give indications for the use of each.
12½	5.—(a) Write a note on pyorrhœa alveolaris, discussing its etiology, and give your treatment in its earlier stages.
12½	6.—(a) State your methods of overcoming sensitive dentine in the preparation of cavities. (b) Give your method of treating erosions and abrasions.
12½	7.—(a) Distinguish between active hyperemia and passive hyperemia of the dental pulp. (b) What is the calcic abscess and how would you treat it?
12½	8.—Give your treatment of (a) Acute pulpitis. (b) Incipient abscess.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1911

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

EXAMINER: LOUIS SAUNDERS, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—What anatomical changes take place in the mouth after the removal of the teeth? What effect have these changes in the selection and arrangement of artificial teeth?
10	2.—Give general characteristics of sanguine and mental or nervous temperaments, including detailed description of teeth associated with each.
10	3.—(a) When examining a mouth for an artificial denture, what points are to be considered? (b) How do you secure an accurate impression? (c) What suggestions would you offer when considering restoration of function and the securing of the æsthetic requirements.
10	4.—(a) Give the cause of congenital fissure of the palate and vellum palate. (b) What functions are impaired by the division of the vellum? Describe the mechanical treatment. (c) What muscles control the movement of an artificial vellum?
10	5.—What are the requisites for an impression substance? What are the classes? Name those belonging to each class, and give the composition of plaster of paris.
10	6.—In the construction of a porcelain faced crown, describe the preparation of the facing, and the method of construction and adaptation of the metal backing.
10	7.—What is the composition of dental vulcanite, the cause of porosity, and the methods of prevention of the latter.
10	8.—Discuss briefly the advantages and limitations of bridge work. (b) How are the teeth attached to aluminum, and other metal plates which cannot be soldered.
10	9.—Name five essential points to be considered, when contemplating the introduction of a porcelain bridge.
10	10.—(a) Describe the process of adapting and soldering a rim to upper or lower plate. (b) What is the composition of the investment for soldering? (c) Why is pure gold the only suitable solder for continuous gum work.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1911

ANATOMY

Time 2½ hours

EXAMINER: DR. L. J. D. FASKEN.

Value	Question
11	1.—Describe the superior maxillary bone.
11	2.—Draw a diagram of the second division of the fifth nerve.
11	3.—Describe the tempora-maxillary articulation.
11	4.—Describe the nasal bone.
11	5.—(a) Describe the parotid gland. (b) Give nerve and blood supply.
11	6.—Locate the foramen ovale and name the vessel and nerves that pass through it.
11	7.—Name the muscles of the tongue.
11	8.—Describe the external carotid artery, and give its relations.
12	9.—Describe the external surface of the occipital bone and name the muscles attached to this bone.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1911

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: DR. C. N. ABBOTT.

Value	Question
10	1.—Give dietetic and medicinal treatment of excessive uric acid formation.
10	2.—How would you differentiate between the lesions of stomatitis and the syphilitic mucouspatch.
12	3.—Describe the symptoms and diagnosis of acute septicopyæmia:— (a) How would you differentiate between an intermittent fever and malaria? (b) Give medicinal treatment of pyæmia.
10	4.—How would you treat an acute glossitis the results of septic infection?
8	5.—In what form do we find congenital syphilis. Describe its treatment.
8	6.—How would you diagnose between syphilitic and tubercular lesions of bone.
12	7.—A young man giving a history of being kicked by a horse presents for treatment. On examination you find the superior incisors, cuspids and one bicuspid has been knocked out, the inferior incisors loosened and a fracture of the jaw at the symphysis. Give in detail your treatment of the case.
10	8.—Give the etiology and treatment of neuralgia.
10	9.—Describe symptoms and treatment of hæmophilia.
10	10.—How would you differentiate between neuralgia of the trigeminees and odontalgia.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1911

MATERIA MEDICA AND ANAESTHETICS

F. W. BARBOUR, D.D.S.

Value	Question
-------	----------

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—(a) Give the signs used in writing prescriptions for the following words:—Drachm, ounce, minim, one-half; grain.
(b) What is an incompatible. Give two examples. |
| 8 | 2.—Give five different ways in which drugs are obtainable for use and give examples. |
| 8 | 3.—Define Distillation, Filtration, Maceration, Trituration, Prescription. |
| 12 | 4.—Describe, give dental uses and means of application of following—Formalin-Iodide of Potassium, Nitrate of Silver, Oil Eucalytus. |
| 10 | 5.—(a) Name five antiseptics suitable for mouth service, in the order of their effectiveness.
(b) Give medicinal doses of the following
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.
Gallic Acid.
Fluid Extract Belladonna.
Tincture Aconite.
Colomel. |
| 10 | 6.—Describe physiological action of Cocaine Hydrochlorate. Give precautions in use and means of aid in case of objectionable symptoms. |
| 8 | 7.—How would you choose between ether and chloroform for various cases. |
| 12 | 8.—What physical obstacles are there to chloroform, and how would you detect them. |
| 12 | 9.—Describe usual physiological effect of Ether when used as an anæsthetic and how detect true surgical anæsthesia. |
| 10 | 10.—What are the dangerous symptoms when using Nitrous Oxide. What are the restorative measures advisable. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1911

ETHICS AND JURISPRUDENCE

Value	Question
-------	----------

- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | 1.—What do you consider the principal objects, an ethical practitioner should aim to achieve. |
| 15 | 2.—What is the cardinal principle that distinguishes a profession from a trade. |
| 15 | 3.—What do you consider the most ethical basis of computing fees for dental services. Give your reasons for your opinion? |
| 15 | 4.—What do you consider ethical methods of advertising. |
| 10 | 5.—Should a dentist possess the M.D. degree. Give reasons for your opinion. |
| 10 | 6.—What is the difference in the value of the evidence of an "expert witness," as distinguished from an "ordinary witness." |
| 10 | 7.—Define "malpractice," explaining its various degrees. |
| 10 | 8.—What qualifications are necessary to give a dentist the legal right to administer general anesthetics. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1912

ETHICS AND JURISPRUDENCE.

EXAMINER: DR. F. W. RYAN.

Value	Question
15	1.—Define the term "Ethics" and specify wherein professional Ethics differs from commercial Ethics?
15	2.—What distinguishes a profession from a trade?
15	3.—Specify what you consider Ethical Methods of advertising a professional business?
15	4.—Mention the more ethical bases of estimating remuneration for professional services?
10	5.—In order of their importance give the objects of legislation to regulate the practice of Dentistry?
10	6.—What qualifications are necessary to give a dentist the legal right to administer general anaesthetics?
10	7.—Define the term "Malpractice" explaining its various degrees?
10	8.—In a suit for damages, what additional risks are assumed by a dentist who professes to practice as a specialist?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1912

ORTHODONTIA.

EXAMINER: CHAS. A. CORRIGAN, I.D.S., D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- 10 1.—In normal occlusion of the teeth, with what inclines, of what cusps do the mesio buccal and disto buccal cusps of the lower second molar occlude?
- 12 2.—(a) Why are good models of the teeth considered necessary in orthodontia?
(b) Describe method of taking impression, and of securing model of lower arch, an undercut being present on one side, due to loss of first molar.
- 12 3.—Give Dr. Angles classification of irregularities of the teeth.
- 12 4.—Patient—girl aged fifteen. Both alignment arches in use during treatment of case. Unhealthy condition in mouth, saliva being thick and viscid and gums inflamed and congested. Describe fully the prophylactic measures operator and patient should take to secure and maintain health and cleanliness in the mouth.
- 12 5.—Give the etiology and symptoms of class II., division I. cases.
- 17 6.—Patient six years of age. All temporary teeth present in lower jaw, also first permanent molars. All temporary teeth present in upper jaw except temporary second molar on right side. First permanent molars erupted also, but the one on right side mesial to normal in relation to its opponent. Give treatment and retention.
- 15 7.—Define, and give examples of the different kinds of anchorage used in orthodontia.
- 10 8.—Describe and illustrate retaining appliances for the following:
 - (a) Superior centrals in torso occlusion, with distal surfaces inclined lingually, left lateral in labial, and right lateral in lingual occlusion.
 - (b) Both laterals in torso occlusion mesial surface of left turned labially, and of the right turned lingually.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1912

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.

Value Question

- 10 1.—What instructions would you give patients regarding the daily care of the teeth.
- 10 2.—Give reasons why it is important that the deciduous teeth should be retained in good condition until the permanent teeth are ready to replace them.
- 10 3.—What do you understand by a “prophylactic treatment”? Give details of such a treatment.
- 10 4.—What considerations would guide you in choice of a filling material? How does amalgam fulfil the requirements of an ideal filling?
- 10 5.—State methods of pulp devitalization giving advantages and disadvantages of each.
- 10 6.—State causes of active hyperemia of the pulp. Give symptoms and treatment.
- 10 7.—Outline your treatment of a carious lower first molar with a chronic abscess and fistula.
- 10 8.—Give your treatment of a superior first molar with a putrescent pulp when the canals are restricted through the formation of secondary dentin.
- 10 9.—Discuss facial neuralgia from a dental standpoint. (i.e. What conditions may cause it?)
- 10 10.—Pyorrhoea Alveolaris,
Discuss briefly (a) Etiology. (b) Treatment. (c) Prognosis

Dominion Dental Council of Canada
Professional Examinations 1912

ANATOMY

EXAMINER : DR. L. J. D. FASKEN.

Value. No.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 15 | 1 (a) Give boundary of Submaxillary Triangle.
(b) What nerves and arteries are contained within it? |
| 10 | 2 (a) Describe fully the Hyoid bone.
(b) To what muscles and ligaments does it give attachment? |
| 15 | 3 Describe fully the Sterno-Mastoid Muscle. What is its nerve supply? What structures are subjacent to it? |
| 15 | 4 Describe Submaxillary gland. Give the nerve and blood supply. |
| 15 | 5 (a) Name the branch of the External Carotid Artery.
(b) Describe the Lingual Artery. |
| 10 | 6 Name the Sutures at the vertex of the Skull and tell how they are formed. |
| 15 | 7 Give relations of the facial artery and name its branches. |
| 10 | 8 Describe the Superior Maxillary bone. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1912

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

EXAMINER : LOUIS SAUNDERS, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 20 | 1.—By what considerations are you influenced in the selection of teeth for full edentulous cases? |
| 20 | 2.—(a) Has the metal denture base any advantage over the rubber denture base?

(b) Do any pathological conditions follow the use of artificial denture? If so, what is their treatment? |
| 20 | 3.—(a) Name the three principal ingredients of artificial teeth?
(b) What is the composition of Dental Vulcanite?
(c) Give the cause of porosity of Vulcanite and the methods of prevention. |
| 20 | 4.—What is the composition of Dental Celluloid? Give its solvent. At what temperature may Celluloid be moulded? |
| 20 | 5.—(a) Mention difficult cases to be met in taking full impressions? How may the difficulties be overcome?

(b) Describe procedure of taking impressions of partial cases in plaster. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1912

CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS AND METALLURGY.

EXAMINER : DR. H. C. WETMORE.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 8 | 1.—Explain the terms valency, dyad, pentad and salt. Illustrate your answers by examples. |
| 8 | 2.—Give a practical method of preparing oxygen gas. Give chemical properties, atomic weight, valency, specific gravity. |
| 12 | 3.—Give the chemical composition of Nitrous Oxide, Ether and Chloroform; also their chemical properties and method of preparation. |
| 10 | 4.—Write the chemical re-action which occurs in the preparation of two of the substances mentioned in question No. 3. |
| 10 | 5.—Explain fully the phrase "Electrical Relations of the Elements." |
| 12 | 6.—What is a spectroscope? Describe the process of spectro-scope analysis. |
| 8 | 7.—(a) What is meant by soldering?
cessful soldering.
(c) Explain the action of a flux. |
| 8 | 8.—PLATINUM: Give, where and how found, physical and chemical properties and characteristics. Uses in dentistry. |
| 14 | 9.—What are the physical and chemical properties of a good dental amalgam? Give a formula for one. Describe the process of manufacture. |
| 14 | 10.—Give a formula for gold plate suitable for a full denture, also solder for the same. |

If you were given 20 dwts. of Pure Gold, describe the process by which you would reduce it into plate suitable for a denture, also into plate suitable for crown and bridge work.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1912

METERIA MEDICA AND ANAESTHETICS

F. W. BARBOUR, D. D. S., EXAMINER.

Value Question

- 9 1.—What are the meanings of the following prescription terms:
ad. lib. q. s. -- a. a. -- d. in p. -- aeg. -- fiat -- noctis.
- 9 2.—Use the following in making up a correct prescription:
Tinc. Aconite -- Tinc. Iodine -- Chloroform.
- 12 3.—Describe the following giving physiological action:
Arsenious Acid -- Carbolic Acid -- Tannic Acid -- Zinc Sulphate --
Nitro-glycerine.
- 10 4.—Give dosage of Iodide Potassium -- Amyl Nitrite -- Tinc. Nux Vomica
-- Sodium Phosphate -- Fl. Extract Hyocyamus.
- 10 5.—Name three cardiac stimulants, give dosage of each and methods of
application.
- 10 6.—Define local anaesthesia. What are the indications for and mode of
application?
- 8 7.—Define general anaesthesia. Name three most common in order of
safety.
- 10 8.—What points are to be considered in the selection of ether or chloro-
form?
- 10 9.—Describe method of inducing complete anaesthesia. What signs indicate
that patient is getting too much?
- 12 10.—Give advantages and disadvantages of Nitrous-oxide and the value of
the addition of oxygen.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1912

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

EXAMINER : D. NORMAN ROSS, M.D., L.O. S.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Value Question
Value Question

- 10 1.—Explain carefully what is meant by a reaction to a stimulus.
State to what extent life may be looked upon as a series
of reactions to stimuli.
- 10 2.—Enumerate the constituents of the pancreatic juice, and give
an account of the action of this juice upon foodstuffs.
- 10 3.—What are the factors which determine the blood pressure,
as measured, for example, in the carotid artery?
- 10 4.—Define the term "respiratory quotient." Explain why, under
normal conditions, it is never equal to unity, and state
the causes of its variations.

HISTOLOGY.

- 10 5.—Minutely describe :—
(a) Parotid gland.
(b) Nerve cell.
(c) Dental pulp.
(d) Voluntary muscle.
- 10 6.—State the histology of the blood.
- 10 7.—Enumerate the varieties of epithelium, and state where each
is found in the body.

BACTERIOLOGY.

- 10 8.—Describe a method of obtaining a pure culture of a bacillus.
- 10 9.—Define immunity. Give your classification of the different
kinds.
- 10 10.—Explain the following terms : Sapremia, pyemia, steriliza-
tion, disinfection and septicemia. Write notes on
the varieties and pathogenicity of staphylococci.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1912

PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Describe the pathology of secondary dentine, pulp nodules, and calcifications. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the pathology of dental carries. |
| 10 | 3.—Define pericementitis and pulpitis and describe their pathology. |
| 10 | 4.—Give the differential diagnosis between pericementitis and pulpitis. |
| 10 | 5.—Define incipient alveolar abscess, blind alveolar abscess and discharging alveolar abscess; describe the pathology of a discharging alveolar abscess. |
| 10 | 6.—Give the treatment for a pulpitis; with an unexposed pulp; with a recent exposure of the pulp; with an exposed infected pulp. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe the treatment for pyorrhea alveolaris. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe the treatment for inflammation of the maxillary sinus caused by perforation of an infected tooth root. |
| 10 | 9.—Name all the conditions under which you consider extraction indicated. |
| 10 | 10.—Name some of the most efficient means of arresting hemorrhage after extraction. |

set of
10 papers.

12 ✓

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

Professional Examinations 1913

Ethics and Jurisprudence

EXAMINER . . . H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S., L.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | 1.—Define:—Dental Jurisprudence; Ethics; Malpractice; Damages; Expert Testimony. |
| 15 | 2.—Would you consider a dentist guilty of Malpractice who used improper treatment following insufficient or wrong diagnosis, and how might contributory negligence on the part of the patient aid him in an action for damages? |
| 15 | 3.—Discuss briefly the status of the dentist in the use of general anaesthetics. |
| 15 | 4.—By what means may the ethical practitioner build up and extend his practice. |
| 10 | 5.—Can the dentist refuse to accept any person as a patient and not render himself liable |
| 10 | 6.—Give examples of "Unprofessional conduct." |
| 10 | 7.—To what extent is a dentist liable for the actions of an assistant or partner? |
| 10 | 8.—Discuss the advantages in the dentist having the M.D. degree. |

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

Professional Examinations 1913

Medicine and Surgery

i EXAMINER . . . Dr.C. N. ABBOTT.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Give the differential diagnosis between gonorrheal arthritis and acute rheumatism. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the technique of intravenous infusion of Normal Saline Solution. |
| 10 | 3.—State difference between malignant and innocent tumors. |
| 10 | 4.—Discuss the causation—differential diagnosis and treatment of abscess of the antrum. |
| 10 | 5.—What are the general symptoms of Traumatic Dislocations? |
| 10 | 5.—A patient comes to you complaining of constant headache. Give in detail the steps you would take to ascertain the cause. |
| 10 | 7.—Discuss the early evidence of hereditary syphilis. |
| 10 | 8.—What lesions of the mucous membraen are found in syphilis. |
| 10 | 9.—Describe the symptoms and treatment of malignant edema. |
| 10 | 10.—Describe the clinical history of poisoning by Arsenic; [a] acute; [b] chronic. |

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

Professional Examinations 1913

Materia Medica and Anaesthetics.

EXAMINER . . . Dr. F. W. BARBOUR

Value Question

- 10 1.—Name and give mode of application of two medicinal agents for each of the following purposes:—
]a]—To arrest septic processes.
]b]—Cardiac stimulation.
]c]—Cerebral sedatives.
- 12 2.—Describe Hydrochlorate of Cocaine, giving its effect locally and symptoms showing over-dose and means used to counteract such effect.
- 8 3.—Describe and give dose of following:—
Tinc. Nux Vomica.
Iodide Potassium.
Lithium Carbonate.
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.
- 8 4.—Describe physiological action of internal medicinal doses of Strychnine, Nitro-Glycerine, Ergot, Opium.
- 10 5.—Define:—
Materia Medica.
Astringent.
Cathartic.
Analgesic.
Anaesthetic.
- 10 6.—Describe method for prolonged anaesthesia with combined Nitrous-Oxide and Oxygen.
- 10 7.—Give preparation advisable for chloroform or ether anaesthesia.
- 12 8.—[a] What physical disability on the part of patient would render the use of Ether or Chloroform unsafe?
]b] How would you detect same?
- 10 9.—Describe phenomena during progress of Ether inhalation.
]b] Give evidence of surgical anaesthesia.
- 10 10.—[a] What signs indicate danger during Ether or Chloroform anaesthesia?
]b] How bring about recovery?

Professional Examinations 1913

Pathology and Therapeutics

EXAMINER . . A. W. COGSWELL. M.D., C.M., D.D.S.,

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Define the terms Ulcer and Abscess. |
| 10 | 2.—Define pericementitis; name some of the principal causes and describe the pathological changes taking place in any given case, from its inception to its termination in abscess. |
| 10 | 3.—Name and describe the various deposits upon the teeth. |
| 10 | 4.—Define pyorrhea alveolaris; describe its pathology. |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the pathological condition resulting from a neglected perforation of an infected tooth root into the Antrum of Highmore. |
| 10 | 6.—Explain the action of a counter-irritant; name some of these most frequently used and the pathological conditions indicating their use. |
| 10 | 7.—Give the treatment for a recently exposed, infected tooth pulp. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe the treatment for a chronic case of alveolar abscess with sinuses. |
| 10 | 9.—Describe the treatment for pyorrhea alveolaris. |
| 10 | 10.—What conditions indicate extraction. |

Professional Examinations 1914.

Prosthetic Dentistry.

Crown and Bridge Work.

EXAMINER: JOHN W. CLAY, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 16 | 1.—Describe in detail the taking of (a) plaster, (b) compound impressions in both full and partial cases. Discuss the advantages of plaster and of compound as impression materials. What conditions of the mouth make either advisable? |
| 14. | 2.—Given a plaster impression, detail the technic of the construction of a cast aluminum base. When do you consider one indicated and when contraindicated? |
| 10 | 3.—Indicate the various methods which can be used for the retention of partial dentures, giving the advantages and disadvantages of each. |
| 13 | 4.—In the case of the full upper and lower denture, the models being mounted correctly on the articulator, describe in detail the setting up of the teeth to obtain proper occlusion. |
| 10 | 5.—Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of bridge work in the mouth. |
| 15 | 6.—Describe minutely the replacement by bridgework of the upper right bicuspid and first molar with sound teeth adjoining the space, and all others in normal position. |
| 12 | 7.—Give a description of the normal contact point. How would you secure correct contact in crowns and gold inlays? |
| 10 | 8.—What factors influence your decision between gold inlays and gold crowns as abutements for bridges? |

Professional Examinations 1914.

Materia Medica and Anaesthetics.

EXAMINER: F. W. BARBOUR D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 1.—Name four forms in which drugs are used. Describe the physiological action of each and give examples. |
| 12 | 2.—Name and give doses and modes of use for two medicines with the effect of each of the following, counter-irritant: haemostatic; sedative; cardiac-stimulant. |
| 8 | 3.—Give medicinal doses of Tinc. Aconite; Nitro-Glycerine; Fl., Extract Hyocyamus; Tinc. Nuxvomica; Sodium bromide. |
| 12 | 4.—Describe, give uses and method of application of the following: Bichloride of mercury; Trichloracetic acid; Amyl-nitrite and Adrenalin Chloride. |
| 10 | 5.—Write two prescriptions of three components each; one for a local anaesthetic and one for a mouth-wash. |
| 10 | 6.—What physical examination is advisable before administration of ether? What advice is to be given preparatory to such a visit? |
| 8 | 7.—Describe procedure which should ensure the most satisfaction during and after attempted local anaesthesia. |
| 10 | 8.—What is the physiological action of nitrous-oxide? What safeguards are advisable in its use? |
| 10 | 9.—Name five remedies to arrest dangerous symptoms following anaesthesia and show when and how used. |
| 8 | 10.—What different conditions are necessary to watch during the administration of ether or chloroform? |

Professional Examinations 1914.

Pathology and Therapeutics.

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D.C.M., D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Define the conditions septic and aseptic. |
| 10 | 2.—Define inflammation; name some of the most frequent causes and describe the different forms of termination. |
| 10 | 4.—Describe the pathology of dental caries. |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the pathclogy of phorrhoea alveclaris. |
| 10 | 6.—In the performance of dental operations what are the means used to insure asepsis. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe the methods for removal of a recently exposed pulp. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe the treatment for chronic alveclar abscess. |
| 10 | 9.—Describe the treatment for acute pericementitis. |
| 10 | 10.—Describe the action of a counter-irritant; name some of the conditions indicating its use. |

Professional Examinations 1914.

Chemistry, Physics and Metallurgy.

EXAMINER: DR. H. C. WETMORE.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Atom, Molecule, Valency, Acid, Salt, Base, Chemical affinity, Ptomaine, Atomic Weight, Molecular Weight. Give examples. (b) State and illustrate the law of multiple proportions.
12	2.—Express in chemical symbols the composition of the following:— Plaster of Paris. Alcohol. Alum. Baking Soda. Nitrous Oxide. Paris Green. Sulphuric ether. Chalk. Corundum. Hydrogen peroxide. Calomel. Copperas. (b) Distinguish between organic and inorganic chemistry.
10	3.—Write and explain two reactions where two substances are involved, also two where three substances are involved.
10	4.—What are the chemical composition and characteristics of: Saliva, Gastric juice and Bile.
10	5.—Describe the process of manufacture of steel suitable for dental instruments. (b) Describe the process for tempering an Excavator, Plugger-point, rubber dam clamp, hand saw, file.
10	6.—Define: Anode, Cathode, circuit, electric current, potential, ampere, volt, capillary attraction. (b) Describe the process of gold electro-plating.
14	7.—What is an alloy; what is an amalgam; what properties should a dental amalgam possess? Describe a process of manufacturing a dental amalgam and explain the influence of the various composing metals.
10	8.—Platinum and Aluminum; give their occurrence in Nature; properties, characteristics, and dental uses.
14	9.—If you were given a lot of laboratory sweepings containing gold, silver and platinum; give your process of refining so as to secure each metal. (b) How would you reduce the gold into plate suitable for making a full denture? Give Carat and Formula. (c) How would you make a solder suitable for the plate mentioned in (b)? Give Carat and Formula.

Professional Examinations 1914.

Physiology, Histology and Bacteriology.

EXAMINER: D. NORMAN ROSS, M.D., D.D.S.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Value Question

- 12 1.—Name the digestive agents found in the alimentary canal. Describe fully the digestive changes that take place in the Duodenum.
- 9 2.—Explain fully the mechanism of:—
(a) Normal inspiration and expiration.
(b) Forced inspiration and expiration.
(c) Difference between inspired and expired air.
- 12 3.—Briefly answer the following:—
(a) Cause of the second sound of the heart.
(b) Essentials of a reflex action.
(c) Cause of the coagulation of the blood.
(d) Difference between an excretion and a secretion.
(e) The function of the epithelial tissues.
(f) The function of the liver.
- 12 4.—Give in detail the physiological changes which occur in a muscle during contraction.

HISTOLOGY.

- 12 5.—Describe fully:—
(a) The pancreas.
(b) The parotid gland.
13. 6.—Give the morphological construction of the blood.
- 10 7.—Describe the Aorta, medium sized artery and vein.

BACTERIOLOGY.

- 10 8.—Define and explain the different kinds of immunity stating the mechanism of each.
- 10 9.—What are the best methods of destroying bacteria
(a) In contact with living tissue.
(b) Outside the body.



Professional Examinations 1914.

Operative Dentistry.

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK M.A., D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—(a) Under what conditions is it necessary to devitalize the pulp of a tooth?
(b) State methods of pulp devitalization. Give advantages and disadvantages of each. |
| 10 | 2.—Give at least three reasons for the exclusion of moisture while preparing a cavity for filling. |
| 10 | 3.—(a) What considerations would guide you in the choice of a filling material?
(b) Where would you make use of a Silicate for filling? |
| 10 | 4.—(a) Discuss the subject of Oral Sepsis in relation to the general health of the individual.
(b) What instructions would you give patients regarding the daily care of their teeth? |
| 10 | 5.—(a) Why are third molars more subject to caries than other teeth in the dental arch?
(b) When is calcification of the first permanent molar complete? |
| 10 | 6.—Have you any objections to the use of Novocain for the painless preparation of cavities? What other remedies would you suggest? |
| 10 | 7.—What do you understand by a Prophylactic Treatment?
Give details of such a treatment. |
| 10 | 8.—Distinguish between active and passive Hyperemia of the Dental Pulp. |
| 10 | 9.—Write a note on Pyorrhea Alveolaris discussing the etiology and prognosis. |
| 10 | 10.—Give your treatment for: (a) Acute Pulpitis. (b) Incipient Abscess. |

Professional Examinations 1914.

Anatomy.

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Value	Question
11	1.—Describe fully the maxillary antrum (antrum of highmore.)
14	2.—Describe the tempero-maxillary articulation and name the muscles responsible for each of the different movements of the mandible.
10	3.—Locate the jugular foramen (foramen lacerum posterius) and name the vessels and nerves that pass through it.
12	4.—Name the muscles attached to the inferior maxillary bone and give the nerve supply of five of them.
12	5.—Describe briefly the facial artery.
11	6.—Describe fully the inferior dental nerve.
10	7.—Give the location and blood supply of the tonsils.
10	8.—(a) What muscles are attached to the palate bone? (b) What bones articulate with it?
10	9.—Describe the course of the facial nerve and name its branches of distribution.

Professional Examinations 1914.

Orthodontia.

EXAMINER: C. A. CORRIGAN L.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 9 | 1.—Give correct occlusion of:—
(a) Lower left Cuspid;
(b) Disto buccal cusp of lower 2nd molar;
(c) Mesio Lingual cusp of upper 1st molar. |
| 9 | 2.—Give Dr. Angle's classification of irregularities of the Teeth. |
| 10 | 3.—(a) What forces tend to maintain normal occlusion of the Teeth?
(b) What factors would determine length of time retainers should be worn? |
| 15 | 4.—Describe treatment of a typical class 3 case. Patient aged fifteen. |
| 15 | 5.—Describe (with illustrations) retainers for above, stating materials used, and length of time worn. |
| 15 | 6.—Discuss fully the question of extraction in its relation to orthodontia, giving results of premature and of delayed extraction. |
| 12 | 7.—Describe method of correcting following:—
(a) Right Lateral in torso occlusion, mesial surface inclined lingually. Patient aged sixteen.
(b) Upper centrals and laterals protruding, other teeth normal. |
| 15 | 8.—Describe tissue changes incident to Tooth movement in:—
(a) Alveolar Process.
(b) Peridental membrane.
(c) Pulp. |

Professional Examinations 1914.

Medicine and Surgery.

EXAMINER:

DR. C. N. ABBOTT.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Discuss the influence of dietetics as a factor in producing dental caries. |
| 10 | 2.—How would you differentiate between Epitheliomata and a Syphilitic lesion. |
| 10 | 3.—How does uric acid reach the blood, and what is its origin in Gout? |
| 10 | 4. How would you treat a profound syncope? |
| 10 | 5.—State the symptoms of Arterio Sclerosis. |
| 10 | 6.—What oral manifestations do you find in Syphilis? |
| 10 | 7.—In what class of growths would you expect best results with Radium? |
| 10 | 8.—What dangers attend the use of Salvarsan in Syphilis. |
| 10 | 9.—Mention the chief causes for enlarged glands of the axilla. |
| 10 | 10.—How would you differentiate between a Sarcomatous growth and a benign one in the early stages? |

Professional Examinations 1914.

Ethics and Jurisprudence.

EXAMINER: DR. G. H. DUNBAR.

Value. Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 15 | 1.—Define: Implied contract, Expert witness, Ethics, Privileged communications, Statute of Limitations, Misdemeanor, Damages. |
| 15 | 2.—Define Malpractice and discuss how it may influence a suit brought by a dentist for remuneration for services rendered. |
| 15 | 3.—Discuss:—
(a) The liability of infants.
(b) The liability of parents.
(c) The liability of parents for services not class-
ed as necessities.
(d) Liability of husband for dental services to
wife before marriage. |
| 15 | 4.—What are the advantages of conducting an ethical practice, and what actions would you consider un-ethical. |
| 10 | 5.—To what extent are you protected in the use of general anesthetics, and the giving of prescriptions. |
| 10 | 6.—What is your opinion on the rendering of dental services to Consumptives, Syphilitics, and Chronic alcoholic subjects. |
| 10 | 7.—When services are gratuitous are you liable in suit where injury resulted. |
| 10 | 8.—Arrange in what you consider the order of their im-
portance your obligations to:—
Your Alma Mater.
Your Profession.
Your Self.
Your Patients. |

Professional Examinations 1915

ANATOMY.

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 16 | 1.—Give origin, insertion, nerve supply, and action of the muscles of mastication. |
| 8 | 2.—Describe the submaxillary gland and duct. |
| 12 | 3.—Describe the Alveolar and palate process of the superior maxillary bone. |
| 12 | 4.—Describe the Temporo-Mandibular articulation. |
| 6 | 5.—Give the nerve supply of the teeth of the lower jaw. |
| 12 | 6.—Describe the internal Maxillary artery. |
| 10 | 7.—What passes through:
(a) Stylo Mastoid Foramen?
(b) Internal Auditory Meatus? |
| 12 | 8.—Describe the Squamous (squamous-zygomatic) portion of the Temporal bone. |
| 12 | 9.—Describe the Maxillary or the second division of the fifth nerve. |

Professional Examinations 1915

Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridge Work and Metallurgy.

EXAMINER: JOHN W. CLAY, L.D.S., D.D.S.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY.

Value Question.

- 15 1.—In the case of an upper jaw with all bicuspid and
molars lost give the technic of your method of re-
placement with a partial denture, using Gilmore at-
tachments.
- 12 2.—Give a description of Dr. J. L. Williams' classification
of tooth forms, and the points influencing your selec-
tion of shade and shape.
- 10 3.—Explain fully the advantages of dentures made anatomi-
cally, over those made on a plane line articulator.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

- 15 4.—Give the technic of the preparation of a molar tooth
for a gold crown, and the method you consider best for
the construction of one.
- 12 5.—Discuss the question of devitalizing teeth for bridge-
work.
- 12 6.—Describe in detail the replacement of an upper lateral
tooth by bridgework.

METALLURGY.

- 12 7.—Describe the process of manufacture of an alloy for
dental amalgam.
- 12 8.—Define the following:
- (a) Malleability.
 - (b) Ductility.
 - (c) Elasticity.
 - (d) Tenacity.
 - (e) Metal ore.
 - (f) Base metals.

Professional Examinations 1915

ETHICS and JURISPRUDENCE.

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value Question

- 15 1.—Define: Liability; Contract; Infant; Statute of limitations; Jurisprudence; Malpractice; Profession; Fees; Non-suit.
- 15 2.—Give your opinion regarding the attitude the practitioner should take regarding rendering services to the insane and destitute.
- 15 3.—To what extent does your degree of D.D.S. or L.D.S., permit you to diagnose and treat beyond the oral cavity?
- 15 4.—(a) What is the essential basis of "Ethics" (b) What is your attitude towards colored people requiring Dental services.
- 10 5.—Discuss the ethics of advertising as applied to the practice of Dentistry.
- 10 6.—Do you endorse the use of a fixed scale of fees for your services irrespective of conditions of patients.
- 10 7.—What are the advantages of having the M.D. degree?
- 10 8.—What is your opinion regarding the Dentists use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

Professional Examinations 1915

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Discuss facial neuralgia from a dental standpoint (i.e. what conditions may cause it?) |
| 10 | 2.—Give reasons why it is important that the deciduous teeth should be retained in good condition until the permanent teeth are ready to replace them. |
| 10 | 3.—Distinguish between erosion and abrasion. Give causes of each and your method of treatment. |
| 10 | 4.—Have you any objection to the use of Novocain for the painless preparation of cavities? What other methods or remedies would you suggest? |
| 10 | 5.—Discuss the subject of filling materials, giving in your judgment the proper places for each to be used. |
| 10 | 6.—Discuss the subject of Oral Sepsis and its effect on the general health of the individual. |
| 10 | 7.—Discuss Pyorrhea Alveolaris giving your general method of treatment. |
| 10 | 8.—Give your treatment of a putrescent pulp in a superior right second bicuspid with a fistula, including root canal filling. |
| 10 | 9.—Diagnose and treat an acute alveolar abscess. |
| 10 | 10.—Give the causes, symptoms and treatment of periostitis. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1915

ORTHODONTIA.

EXAMINER: JAS. G. O'NEILL, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question

- 5 1.—(a) Distinguish fully between Occlusion and Articulation.
5 (b) Define Supra-occlusal, facial asymmetry, reciprocal anchorage, alveolar periosteum, occlusal plane.
- 10 2.—Describe fully the histological structure of the alveolar process.
- 10 3.—Give Angle's classification of malocclusion and the subdivisions of each.
- 10 4.—Discuss the pathological conditions that may be brought in the mouth, teeth and alveolar process from regulating appliances; and what would be your manner of preventing these?
- 5 5.—Patient, aged twelve. All permanent teeth in their normal relations, except the two upper centrals, which are protruding and in torso-occlusion, both mesial surfaces inclined labially, brought about by an abnormal Frenum Labium.
7 (a) Describe your treatment of regulating same, with a diagram of appliance used.
8 (b) Give in detail your method of doing the operation for the removal of the abnormal Frenum Labium.
- 5 6.—What are the forces that tend to preserve the normal arrangement of the teeth?
- 10 7.—Give the etiology and symptoms of Adenoid growths, and their effects upon the teeth, the arches and the face
- 10 8.—The following case is presented for treatment: A complete bi-lateral fracture of the mandible at both cuspids, patient has all teeth in place. How would you treat this case by means of your knowledge of Orthodontia?

ORTHODONTIA—Page 2.

9.—Explain your method of correcting the following:

(a) A boy aged sixteen has lost rt. 1st bicuspid, as lateral on same side is in marked labial occlusion, it is desired to move cuspid distally and bring lateral into normal position.

(b) A central in a patient of twenty years has been rotated. Give diagram of retaining appliance and state the length of time it should be worn.

10.—Patient: a male of fourteen years of age, all teeth in lower arch in proper alinement, molars and second bicuspids in both arches in normal relations; but from the first upper left bicuspid to the first upper right bicuspid, the teeth do not touch when the molars are in apposition, there being quite a noticeable space between the incisal edges of the teeth in each arch. Describe the treatment of this case, giving a diagram of the appliance you would employ to bring these upper teeth down so they would be in normal relations with the lower teeth.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1915

Medicine, Surgery and Anesthetics.

EXAMINER: C. N. ABBOTT, L.D.S., D.D.S.

MEDICINE.

Value Question

- 10 1.—Describe the medicinal treatment of Erysipelas.
- 10 2.—State what drugs you would place chief reliance upon in the treatment of Trifacial Neuralgia.
- 10 3.—Distinguish between the peripheral and central form of Facial paralysis.
- 10 4.—Give etiology, symptoms, and treatment of Haemophiia

SURGERY.

- 10 5.—Describe Carcinoma of the lip and give prognosis.
- 10 6.—Give symptoms and differential diagnosis of Suppuration of the Antrum.
- 10 7.—Describe in detail the operation for the removal of the Gasserian Ganglion.
- 10 8.—Give diagnostic signs and prognosis of Septicemia.

ANAESTHETICS.

- 10 9.—State contraindications to use of (a) Ether, (b) nitrous oxid.
- 10 10.—If under chloroform anaesthesia the respiration suddenly ceases. State in order of importance your treatment.
- 10 11.—Describe the operation for nerve blocking of inferior maxilla.
- 10 12.—Discuss the relative advantages of the different drugs used in infiltration anaesthesia.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1915

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

EXAMINER: WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value Question

10

- 1.—Define: astringent, anaesthetic, sialogogue, antiseptic, germicide, escharotic, sedative, stimulant, analgesic, prophylaxis, haemophilia.
What is an alkaloid, a tincture, a fluid extract.

10

- 2.—What is a prescription?

R. Potass, chloratis.

Acid muriatic

Aqua q.s. ad oz. IV.

Ft. mist.

Sig: Two tablespoonfuls in water every 4 hours.

R. Tr. Digitalis.

Ti. Aconiti

Aqua. q.s. ad oz. III.

Ft. mist.

Sig: A dessertspoonful every 4 hours.

Complete the above prescriptions and state whither they are chemically or physiologically wrong.

12

- 3.—What is Erythroxylon Cocoa? Name its chief alkaloid. What salt of the alkaloid is generally used in dentistry: give dose and physiological action and dental uses.

In what strength of solution would you use it to produce local anaesthesia for tooth extraction, and what care is necessary in its hypodermatic use? In case of toxic symptoms, what would you do?

(c) How many grains of cocaine hydrochlorate in 4 fluid ounces of a 2 per cent. solution?

8

- 4.—(a) Give dose and physiological action of nitrite of amyl, strychnine, morphine.

(b) Give derivation of chloroform and ether, and state why you would consider ether preferable to chloroform as an anaesthetic.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1915

Pathology and Bacteriology.

EXAMINER: D. NORMAN ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

PATHOLOGY.

Value Question

- 10 1.—(a) Define a wound; name the different varieties of wounds.
(b) Define abscess and ulcer, and differentiate between them.
- 14 2.—The pulp in an upper first molar tooth has just died. State the various possible terminations of the condition and trace fully the pathology in each case.
- 10 3.—Describe a cyst and a carcinoma. Where are they most likely to be found in the mouth?
- 10 4.—Define caries and necrosis of bone and give their pathology.
- 10 5.—Name and describe the various forms of stomatitis.

BACTERIOLOGY.

- 10 6.—What are the best methods of destroying bacteria:
(a) In contact with living tissue;
(b) Outside the body.
- 8 7.—Define sapremia, septicemia and pyemia.
- 8 8.—Describe the various bacteria to be found in a pyorrhea pocket.
- 12 9.—Name the different kinds of immunity and tell how each is brought about.
- 8 10.—Give the morphological classification of bacteria.

Professional Examinations 1915

PHYSIOLOGY and HISTOLOGY.

EXAMINER. A. W. COGSWELL, M.D.C.M., D.D.S.

Value Question

PHYSIOLOGY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Name and describe the circulating fluids of the body. |
| 10 | 2.—What are the functions of blood and lymph. |
| 10 | 3.—Describe inhibition; diffusion; osmosis. |
| 10 | 4.—Name and describe the most conspicuous events in the beat of the heart in their normal sequence. |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the mechanical phenomena of respiration. |

HISTOLOGY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 6.—Name the principal tissues which compose the body. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe the structure of a cell; name the properties exhibited by a living cell. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe the amoeboid phenomena which are exhibited by the protoplasm of the white blood-corpuscles. |
| 10 | 9.—Describe the structure and development of a tooth. |
| 10 | 10.—Describe the salivary glands. |

Professional Examinations 1915

CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS.

EXAMINER: H. C. WETMORE, D.D.S.

CHEMISTRY.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 8 | 1.—Define: Atom, molecule, base, salt, monad, tetrad, chemical affinity, analysis, synthesis, element; give examples or illustrate your definitions. |
| 10 | 2.—Define: Reaction; Give the law of multiple proportions. Write the reaction which occurs when nitrous oxide is produced. Also one by which sulphuric ether can be produced. |
| 6 | 3.—Write the reactions which occur when:
(a) Calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid are mixed
(b) Copper and nitric acid.
(c) Write a reaction in which sulphuric acid is a factor. Do not repeat any that you may have used in answering No. 2. |
| 8 | 4.—Give a test for arsenic, and explain from a chemical standpoint your treatment of a case of local arsenical poisoning. |
| 14 | 5.—Give the chemical composition and characteristics of normal urine.
How would you test for sugar; how for attumin? |
| 8 | 6.—Define: Ptomaine; Leucomaine.
Explain: Fermentation; putrefaction; decay. |
| 10 | 7.—Chlorine gas: Give its properties and characteristics; Method of preparation giving reaction which occurs; commercial uses; dental uses. |

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—Page 2.

PHYSICS.

Value Question

- 10 8.—Name and describe the physical forces instrumental in holding an artificial upper denture in position.
If perfect adaptation were secured what downward pressure would be necessary to dislodge a denture with 4.68 square inches of surface.
In a case of perfect adaptation what value do you ascribe to a vacuum chamber.
- 10 9.—Define volt, ampere, potential, direct and alternating current, anode, cathode.
Describe the construction of an electric furnace.
- 6 10.—In speaking of the Electro-chemical relations of the elements what do you understand by the terms "positive" and "negative."
- 10 11.—Define: Adhesion; cohesion; capillary attraction, specific gravity, centre of gravity.
How would you find the specific gravity of (a) liquids; (b) solids.
Given a cube of 3 inches of uniform structure and density, locate its centre of gravity.

Professional Examinations 1916

MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS.

EXAMINER—WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value Question

- 8 1.—(a) Define anaesthetic, styptic, germicide, prophylaxis, cathartic, sedative, alkaloid, tincture, hyperemia plethora.
(b) What is conductive anaesthesia?
- 10 2.—Give derivation, dental uses and method of application of the following Bichloride of mercury, trichloroacetic acid, nitrite of amyl, arsenious acid, adrenolin chloride, tincture of iodine.
- 12 3.—Explain fully what incompatibility means in prescribing and illustrate with examples of incompatible drugs to show that you understand the different ways by which incompatibility may arise.
- 10 4.—(a) Give internal medicinal doses (adult) of Tinct. digitalis; Tinct. aconiti; Subm't bismuthi; Calomel; Sulph. morphine, Tinct. nucis vomical.
(b) Give the antidotes of Arsenious acid; Carbolic acid; digitalis; chloroform.
- 10 5.—(a) Write a complete prescription containing at least three ingredients for a mouthwash to use when the oral fluids show an acid reaction.
(b) Give the names of the drug which you would rely upon for dental use for the following purposes (1) Germicide; (2) Astringent; (3) Counter irritant; (4) Styptic.
- 10 6.—Make a differential diagnosis between pulpitis caused by an exposed pulp and pulpitis caused by death of the pulp under a filling, and give treatment in both cases.

MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS.—(Continued).

- 10 7.—(a) Give etiology of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris, and method
 of treatment.
 (b) What is vaccine treatment?
- 10 8.—What conditions indicate extraction? (Discuss freely.)
- 10 9.—Give treatment of alveolar abscess caused by lower
 first molar tooth when the sinus has opened up exter-
 nally on cheek.
- 10 10.—(a) Would you always devitalize a pulp when using
 the tooth for a bridge abutment?
 (b) Give method for immediate extirpation of the pulp
 and the filling of the root canal.
 (c) Would you fill the root canal at the same sitting at
 which you remove the pulp?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1916

ORTHODONTIA.

EXAMINER—JAS. G. O'NEILL, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1.—Give the correct occlusion of |
| | (a) The upper lateral incisor; |
| 5 | (b) The mesio buccal cusp of upper first bicuspid; |
| 5 | (c) The disto buccal cusp of upper first molar. |
| 10 | 2.—Discuss fully the question of extraction in its relation to Orthodontia. |
| 10 | 3.—Classify fully the different forms of retention used in regulating the dental organs. |
| 10 | 4.—Discuss fully the part that heredity and environment play in the formation of the arches and occlusion. |
| 10 | 5.—Describe fully the Peridental Membrane, giving its functions, structure, mode of attachment, arrangement, of fibres, etc. |
| 15 | 6.—Patient girl aged thirteen. On examination you find all the permanent teeth present except the third molars and the lower left first molar which has been but recently extracted. The upper arch is narrowed and lengthened and with the incisors protruding; the mandible somewhat undeveloped, the teeth in both lateral halves in distal occlusion the width of one cusp, and the lower incisors lengthened. Give probable cause, and describe your treatment of the case and method of retention. |
| 5 | 7.—Describe your method of correcting the following |
| | (a) A lower first molar which on account of the premature extraction of the second deciduous molar, has tipped forward, thus preventing the eruption of the second bicuspid. |
| 5 | (b) Girl aged fourteen, both laterals in torso occlusion mesial surface of left turned labially and of the right turned lingually. |
| 10 | 8.—A Boy aged fifteen presents himself to you for treatment with a marked infra-occlusion of the bi-cuspid and molars, the function of mastication being limited to the six anterior teeth in each arch. Describe your treatment of the case, with diagram of appliance you would use, and your method of retention. |
| 10 | 9.—Give the etiology and symptoms of class II, division I cases. |

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

1116

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1916

PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY.

EXAMINER—DR. D. N. ROSS.

PATHOLOGY.

Value Question

- 10 1.—Define inflammation. Describe minutely the pathology of inflammation.
- 10 2.—Describe healing by:
(a) Immediate union.
(b) First intention.
(c) Second intention.
- 10 3.—Define:
(1) Abscess.
(2) Ulcer.
(3) Retention cyst.
(4) Leukemia.
(5) Aneurism.
(6) Sarcoma.
- 10 4.—A differential diagnosis between Acute Alveolar Abscess and certain other conditions is necessary. Name those conditions and give the differential diagnosis.
- 10 5.—Define Stomatitis. Name and describe the different forms.
10. 6—Give the differential diagnosis between pericementitis and pulpitis.

BACTERIOLOGY.

- 10 7.—Mention the possible channels of infection in the human body and tell how nature combats the organism in each case.
- 10 8.—Define:
(1) Mixed Infection.
(2) Acquired Immunity.
(3) Pyaemia.
(4) Toxine.
(5) Parasite.
- 10 9.—Describe a method of procuring a pure culture of bacillus.
- 10 10.—Classify bacteria.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1916

Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridge Work and Metallurgy.

EXAMINER—JOHN W. CLAY, L.D.S., D.D.S.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 18 | 1.—Describe in detail beginning with the taking of the impression, the manufacture of a partial upper denture with clasps, to replace all the molar and the second bicuspid teeth. |
| 12 | 2.—What factors effect the retention of full dentures in the mouth, and what steps do you take to get the best results? |
| 8 | 3.—In examining a patient, presenting for an artificial denture, what points guide you in your choice between complete extraction and leaving a few sound teeth? |

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 4.—Describe the types of abutment pieces generally used in bridgework, pointing out advantages and disadvantages of each. |
| 18 | 5.—Give the complete technic of the replacement by a fixed bridge of the lower left second bicuspid and first molar. |
| 8 | 6.—Discuss the relative value of fixed and removable bridgework. |

METALLURGY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 7.—Define amalgam. What metals are used in the production of a dental amalgam, and what are the properties which cause these metals to be used for this purpose? Give the approximate proportion of each. |
| 12 | 8.—Give the various properties and uses of gold, platinum, and their alloys, in dentistry. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1916

PHYSIOLOGY and HISTOLOGY.

EXAMINER—A. W. COGSWELL, M.D.C.M., D.D.S.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 14 | 1.—Describe the mechanical and chemical phenomena of digestion in relative order throughout the alimentary tract commencing with mastication and the action of the saliva. |
| 12 | 2.—What chemical changes take place in the blood during its passage through the lungs and caused by the process of respiration. |
| 12 | 3.—Name the sources of body heat. |
| 12 | 4.—Name the channels through which excretions of the waste products of the body take place. |

HISTOLOGY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 5.—Describe the process of cell division. |
| 12 | 6.—Describe the formation of the blastoderm membrane. |
| 14 | 7.—Name the tissues and organs that are histogenetically related to the ectoderm or epiblastic layer of the blastoderm. |
| 12 | 8.—Name and describe the different classes of epithelia. |

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Professional Examinations 1916

ANATOMY.

EXAMINER—C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1.—Describe fully the nasal bone. |
| 12 | 2.—Show by a diagram the attachment of the different muscles to the mandible. |
| 12 | 3.—Describe fully the Orbicularis oris and the Buccinator muscles. |
| 12 | 4.—Describe briefly the tongue giving its blood and nerve supply. |
| 12 | 5.—Give the course of the external carotid artery, and name in order the branches given off by it. |
| 12 | 6.—Describe fully the mandibular or third division of the fifth nerve. |
| 12 | 7.—What bones articulate with:
(a) Superior maxillary bone?
(b) Ethmoid bone?
(c) Temporal bone? |
| 16 | 8.—Give location and tell what passes through:
(a) Stylo mastoid foramen.
(b) Foramen rotundum.
(c) Foramen ovale.
(d) Sphenoidal fissure. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1916

CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS.

EXAMINER—HARRY S. THOMSON, D.M.D.

Value Question

- 8 1.—Define: Chemistry, Analysis, Synthesis, Combustion, Osmose, Diffusion, Element.
(b) Define and name two: Oxide, Reducing Agent, Electro-Positive Element, Radical, Base, Acid, Normal Salt, Anhydride.
- 10 2.—Write the reactions for the following:
The making of Iron Sulphide.
The making of Hydrochloric Acid.
The making of Magnesium Oxide.
The making of Silver Nitrate.
The making of Sodium Carbonate from Common Salt.
The making of Oxygen. Draw the apparatus.
- 10 3.—Describe and explain what happens chemically when a piece of Sodium is placed on water. Equate.
(b) What happens if Nitric Acid is added to the liquid left from the experiment mentioned above until the reaction is neutral.
(c) How could a solid now be obtained from the liquid?
(d) What will happen if Sulphuric Acid is mixed with the Solid and heat applied? Give equations.
- 10 4.—Describe Mercury. State some of its general uses.
(b) How may it act as an irritant poison?
(c) What precautions should be observed for safety?
- 10 5.—Name the elements of the Chlorine Group. Give the symbol and the method of preparation of Iodine. State its use in dentistry.
- 10 6.—Give the physical properties of Silver, and state its most important Salt.
(b) Describe a method of obtaining Silver from one of its native ores.
(c) Explain the chemical process for recovering pure Silver from refuse Amalgam.
- 10 7.—Define Organic Chemistry.
(b) Discuss the Saliva giving its physical properties and constituents.
(c) Give the Sulphocyanate test.
(d) Name the chemical constituents of Dentine and Enamel.

CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS—(Continued).

- 10 8.—You are given a specimen of urine containing an abundant sediment consisting chiefly of normal blood corpuscles; how must such a sediment be treated in order that the detection of other elements, if present, may be assured?
- 12 9.—Make a dental alloy discussing each metal, why you are using it, giving the fusing point of each.
 (b) How does alloying of metals affect the fusibility, ductility, tenacity?
 (c) What important properties should amalgam possess
- 10 10.—Describe electricity as used in a modern dental office. Give method by which it produces (a) heat, (b) light, (c) mechanical energy.
 (1) Define Anode, Cathode, Current, Induction force.
 (2) Describe the construction of a Dental Electric motor.



Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1916

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE and ETHICS, 1916

EXAMINER—DR. H. G. DUNBAR.

Value Question

- 15 1.—Define:---Contract; Tradesman; Profession; Mechanic; Privileged communications; Damages; and distinguish between Nominal, Compensatory and Punitive damages.
- 15 2.—Discuss(a) The legal aspect of Sunday work.
 (b) Liability for services rendered by the unlicensed dentist.
- 15 3.—Discuss briefly:---
 (a) Liability of parents;
 (b) Liability of husband;
 (c) Effect of malpractice on liability;
 (d) The term "reputable" or "in good standing" as applied to a dental college.
 (e) Your liability to serve as a jurymen.
- 15 4.—(a) What is meant by the Statute of limitations.
 (b) Define malpractice, and explain the extent of your liability for the actions of an assistant or partner.
- 10 5.—Justify the attitude you take regarding the administration of Chloroform or Ether by the dentist.
- 10 6.—If you were delegated to draw up a code of ethics for the guidance of the profession, what would you consider the most important clauses in same.
- 10 7.—Why is advertising by the dentist not ethical, and advertising by the druggist considered quite proper.
- 10 8.—What are the reasons for, and the advantages of Dominion Registration.

Professional Examinations 1916

*MEDICINE, SURGERY AND
ANAESTHETICS*

EXAMINER—DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT.

Value Question

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Give the differential diagnosis between Papillomata Condyloma and Epithelioma. Describe surgical treatment in detail of Papillomata. |
| 10 | 2.—What diseases are apt to be confused with Lupus of the face and mucous membrane. How would you distinguish between them? |
| 10. | 3.—Describe the local and constitutional causes for non-union of Fractures. |
| 10 | 4.—How would you differentiate between arterial, venous, and capillary hemorrhage. Describe how you would control each different form. |
| 10. | 5.—How would you distinguish between syphilitic and scrofulous lesions of the skin. |
| 10 | 6.—Describe the more important circumstances that tend to produce arterio-sclerosis. |
| 10 | 7.—Discuss the use of Emetin Hydrochloride and Vaccine therapy in treatment of Pyorrhea alveolaris. |
| 10 | 8.—How would you treat medicinally Trifacial Neuralgia. |
| 10 | 9.—What are the contra-indications to the use of (a) Ether (b) Chloroform? What means would you take to control vomiting after the use of Ether? |
| 10 | 10.—Describe Tafiltration anesthesia. What are its limits of usefulness? |
| 10 | 11.—Discuss the possibilities of analgesia with Nitrous Oxid and Oxygen. |
| 10 | 12.—What are the effects of Chloroform on the function of (a) Circulation. (b) Respiration. |

Professional Examinations 1916

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER—W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 1.—(a) Give three reasons at least why devitalization of the pulp should not be unnecessarily undertaken.
(b) When is Calcification of the first permanent molar complete? |
| 14 | 2.—(a) State your methods of overcoming sensitive dentine in the preparation of cavities.
(b) Give your methods of treating Erosions and Abrosions. |
| 12 | 3.—Give technique of removing devitalized pulp from a superior first molar, also your method of enlarging the root canals and filling them. |
| 8 | 4.—Give your technique of inserting a post in a badly broken down first molar preparatory to building it up with amalgam. |
| 12 | 5.—State reasons why it is important that the deciduous teeth should be retained in good condition until the permanent teeth are ready to replace them. |
| 14 | 6.—Pyorrhea Alveolaris. Discuss (a) Eteology; (b) Treatment; (c) Prognosis. |
| 14 | 7.—Discuss the subject of oral sepsis in relation to the general health of the individual. |
| 14 | 8.—Give your treatment for (a) Acute Pulpitis; (b) Incipient Abcess. |

Special Professional Examinations 1916

Medicine, Surgery and Anaesthetics.

EXAMINER: C. N. ABBOTT, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Describe the symptoms and discuss the possibility of dental origin of Poliomyelitis. |
| 10 | 2.—Give the diagnosis and physical signs of Aneurism. |
| 10 | 3.—Describe the Etiology and the relation of Arthritis as a chronic infection. |
| 10 | 4.—Give the physical signs of Tuberculosis under, (a) Inspection; (b) Palpation; (c) Percussion; (d) Auscultation. |
| 10 | 5.—Differentiate between the small and the large round celled Sarcoma. |
| 10 | 6.—What manifestations of Syphilis are found in the jaws. |
| 10 | 7.—State the complications most frequently met with in the treatment of fractures. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe by means of a diagram the V shaped incision a practiced for the surgical removal of Carcinoma of the lower lip. |
| 10 | 9.—What would your treatment of accidents be during Etherization? |
| 10 | 10.—Describe respiration under Ether. What signs have we when anesthesia has been carried to its extreme legitimate limit. |
| 10 | 11.—In what way does the pupil act as a guide under anesthesia. |
| 10 | 12.—Describe in detail Tufiltration Anesthesia. What is the duration of the anesthesia? Give indications and limitations. |

Special Professional Examinations 1916

Pathology and Bacteriology.

EXAMINER: DR. D. N. ROSS.

PATHOLOGY.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Name and describe the various deposits found upon the teeth. |
| 15 | 2.—Name and describe the pathological conditions to be found in the Antrum of Highmore. |
| 15 | 3.—State the pathological changes that occur in:
(a) Acute alveolar abscess;
(b) Chronic alveolar abscess;
(c) Inflammation of the dental pulp. |
| 12 | 4.—Describe the various forms of Stomatitis. |
| 12 | 5.—Define a wound; name the different varieties of wounds; give the pathology of the healing of wounds. |
| 10 | 6.—Define: caries of bone; necrosis of bone; secondary dentine; pulp nodules; and pulpitis. |

BACTERIOLOGY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 6 | 7.—Define: Sepsimia; Septicemia; and Pyemia. |
| 10 | 8.—Define immunity. Describe in detail acquired immunity. |
| 10 | 9.—Describe the process of bacterial development. |

Special Professional Examinations 1916

ANATOMY.

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.,

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1.—Describe the Molar Bone. |
| 10 | 2.—What bones articulate with the Frontal Bone? |
| 12 | 3.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles:
(a) Depressor Anguli Oris.
(b) Temporal.
(c) External Pterygoid. |
| 12 | 4.—Describe fully the Lingual Artery. |
| 10 | 5.—What muscles are supplied by the Hypo Glossal Nerves? |
| 14 | 6.—Describe the Temporo-Mandibular articulation. |
| 10 | 7.—Give the nerve supply of each of the permanent teeth. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe the Antrum of Highmore. |
| 10 | 9.—What vessels and nerves pass through:
(a) Anterior Condylar Foramen?
(b) Optic Foramen? |

History of the United States

Volume 1

1800-1850

Chapter 1

1800-1850

1800-1850
1800-1850
1800-1850

Special Professional Examinations 1916

PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY.

EXAMINER: DR. HARRY S. THOMSON.

Value Question

- 10 1.—Define: Anode, cathode, circuit, electric current, capillary attraction, absorption, diffusion.
- (b) State and illustrate the law of multiple proportion.
- (c) Define chemical affinity and state how it differs from other forces.
- 10 2.—Give a practical method of preparing oxygen gas. Give chemical properties, atomic weight, valency, specific gravity.
- 10 3.—Give the chemical composition of Nitrous Oxide, Ether and Chloroform; also their chemical properties and method of preparation.
- 10 4.—Give the formula and properties of: hydrochloric acid; (b) sulphuric acid; (c) sulphurous acid; phosphoric acid.
- 10 5.—Give symbol and method of preparation of Iodine. Write the reaction which occurs in your method of preparation.
- 10 6.—Describe the mechanism of an electric motor suitable to run a dental lathe.
- 10 7.—Describe how an electric current may be used to produce [a] light [b] heat.
- 10 8.—What do you understand by the term "Natural Forces"? Mention any of practical utility in Dentistry. Give illustrations.
- 10 9.—Describe a method by which electricity produces mechanical energy.
- 10 10.—Give the chemical characteristics and composition of normal saliva.

Special Professional Examinations 1916

ORTHODONTIA.

EXAMINER: J. G. O'NEILL, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question.

- 10 1.—(a) Give the characteristics of normal occlusion.
(b) Give the pre-separative forces of Arch integrity.
- 10 2.—In normal occlusion of the teeth, with what inclines,
of what cusps do the mesio buccal and the disto buccal
cusps of the lower second molar occlude?
- 10 3.—Describe irregularities of the teeth caused by:
Mouth breathing.
Lip sucking.
Premature extraction of lower second deciduous molars.
- 10 4.—(a) Give causes of nasal obstruction.
(b) Explain the relation between nasal obstruction
and irregularities of the teeth.
- 15 5.—Describe tissue changes incident to tooth movement in
Alveolar process.
Periodontal membrane.
Pulp.
- 10 6.—(a) Explain your method of retaining the space gained
for an unerupted lower second bicuspid.
(b) Describe and illustrate retaining for:
Both laterals in torso occlusion, mesial surface of left
turned labially, and of the right turned lingually.
- 15 7.—How would you employ your knowledge of Orthodontia
in a case presented to you for treatment, where the
patient had a bilateral fracture of the mandible at the
point in the jaw where the first molars are situated.
In this case the patient has lost the both lower first
molars.

ORTHODONTIA---2.

10. 8—Describe your method of correcting the following:
- (a) Girl aged fourteen, both laterals in torso occlusion, mesial surface of left turned labially and of right turned lingually.
 - (b) A space between the superior centrals due to an abnormal Frenum Labium.
- 10 9.—Describe your treatment in full of the following case:
The centrals and laterals of the superior maxilla, in a boy of fourteen, are in lingual occlusion with the lower anterior corresponding teeth, all the other teeth are in normal occlusion. Give the diagram of the correcting and retaining appliances that you would use.

Special Professional Examinations 1916

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.,

Value Question.

- 10 1.—What instructions would you give your patients regarding the daily care of the teeth?
- 10 2.—Discuss facial neuralgia from a dental standpoint i.e., what conditions may cause it?
- 10 3.—Under what conditions do you consider the devitalization of the pulp necessary?
- 10 4.—Give your treatment of:
- (a) Acute pulpitis.
- (b) Incipient abscess.
- 10 5.—What care would you take to guard the physical and mental comfort of your patients?
- 10 6.—Give in a few words your idea in general of an ideal operating room regarding size, decoration and equipment.
- 10 7.—(a) Discuss the use of arsenic as a devitalizing agent.
- (b) Discuss fully the uses of the X-Ray machine in dentistry.
- 10 8.—Discuss our present filling materials stating what considerations guide you in their use.
- 10 9.—Do you consider it good practice to try to save all abscessed teeth? Give your reasons.
- 10 10.—Write a short note on Pyorrihea Alveolaris stating your method of treatment and general prognosis.

Special Professional Examinations 1916

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

EXAMINER: DR. W. B. BRODERICK.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Define analgesia; anæsthetic; diuretic; therapeutics; stimulant, sialogogues; hæmostatic, prophyllaxis; tincture; alkaloid; incompatibility. |
| 10 | 2.—Give derivation and dental uses of: nitrite of amyl; cocaine hydrochlorate; tincture of iodine; arsenious acid; chlorate of potassium; sodium bromide. |
| 10 | 3.—Write a prescription containing at least three ingredients:
(a) For a mouth wash.
(b) For a local anaesthetic. |
| 10 | 4.—Give internal medicinal doses (adult) of potassium iodide; citrate of magnesia; tinct. nux. vomitæ; aromatic sulphuric acid; carbolic acid.
(b) Define "Antidote" fully, giving examples of two ways in which the antidote has its effect. |
| 10 | 5.—What is the meaning of each of the following abbreviations in prescription writing: Ft. mist.; t.i.d.; q.s.; Ft. pill.; ad. lib.; s.s.; a.a.; aq. dist. |
| 10 | 6.—How would you treat a case of general hypertrophy of the gums, where the gum has extended well up to the biting edges of the teeth? |
| 10 | 7.—Tell the causes and describe the symptoms of an alveolar abscess and your treatment for same. |
| 10 | 8.—What is erosion? Give probable cause and your treatment. |
| 10 | 9.—Give etiology of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris and treatment. |
| 10 | 10.—Describe your treatment of recently exposed pulp and filling of root canal. |

Special Professional Examinations 1916

Dental Jurisprudence and Ethics.

EXAMINER: N. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value Question.

- 15 1.—Define: Ethics, Contract, Privileged Communications
 (a) Malpractice, Jurisprudence, Statute, Liability.
 (b) Discuss briefly the dentist's liability for communication of disease to patient through the medium of the practitioner himself, or by use of infected instruments.
- 15 2.—(a) Is the dentist liable for action for damages where the services are gratuitous.
 (b) What requirements do the most usual form of statute provide as a prerequisite to the right to practice dentistry.
- 15 3.—Give the leading clauses in the code of ethics.
- 15 4.—Discuss briefly:
 (1) Advertising by the dentist.
 (2) Sunday practice.
 (3) Dominion Registration and its advantages.
- 10 5.—In an action for damages what effect would the proof of contributory negligence on the part of the patient have on the case.
- 10 6.—Discuss the use of general anesthetics by the dentist.
- 10 7.—Outline a scheme for the rendering of better dental services to the destitute, insane and criminal.
- 10 8.—(a) Distinguish between ordinary and expert evidence.
 (b) What are your legal limitations in the use of drugs administered internally.

Special Professional Examinations 1916

PHYSIOLOGY and HISTOLOGY.

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1.—Describe the white blood corpuscles or leucocytes. |
| 12 | 2.—Describe the process of coagulation of the blood. |
| 14 | 3.—Name the digestive juices and describe briefly their chemical action upon the food in its passage through the alimentary tract. |
| 12 | 4.—What chemical changes take place in the blood during the process of respiration. |
| 12 | 5.—Describe bone tissue—compact and cancellated. |
| 14 | 6.—Name and describe the lingual papillae. |
| 14 | 7.—Describe the salivary glands. |
| 10 | 8.—Name the tissues composing the pharynx. |

Special Professional Examinations 1916

Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridge Work and Metallurgy.

EXAMINER: JOHN W: CLAY, D.D.S.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 1.—Discuss impressions and impression taking. |
| 16 | 2.—Given models of edentulous upper and lower jaws, detail steps taken to replace teeth by artificial dentures, up to the point when you are ready to set up the teeth. |
| 10 | 3.—Outline briefly the mechanical means of restoration in cleft palate cases, and the methods of construction. |

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 14 | 4.—Describe the construction of an upper fixed bridge from cuspid to cuspid, both abutments being sound. |
| 10 | 5.—What steps would you take in the making of crowns and abutments pieces for bridges to protect the proximal gum tissues. |
| 14 | 6.—Give the technic of the manufacture of a splint for the four loosened incisor teeth of the lower jaw. |

METALLURGY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 7.—Give formulae for dental gold solders for 22k, 20k, and 18k golds, explaining the properties for which each metal is used. |
| 12 | 8.—Give the principal properties of the following metals: Lead, Bismuth, Copper and Nickel. |

Professional Examinations 1917

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER—H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value Question.

- 15 1.—Define: Evidence; Hearsay; Minors; Statutes; Statutes of Limitation; Negligence; Rescission; Waiver of Privilege; Jurisdiction.
- 15 2.—Define Malpractice, and discuss the probable effect on cases where the following could be shown:
 (a) Gross Negligence.
 (b) Inadvertent Mistake.
 (c) Error of Judgment.
- 15 3.—(a) What test would you apply to determine the admissibility of "expert testimony."
 (b) Enumerate some of the grounds for revocation of a license by the board issuing same.
- 15 4.—(a) What two things are essential to every contract whether express or implied.
 (b) Can a dentist recover fees for dentures that are failures or for faulty restorations.
- 10 5.—Give the essential clauses of a code of ethics, and state what you consider the more ethical method of estimating remuneration for services rendered.
- 10 6.—To what extent can a dentist vary a previously agreed upon operative procedure, after the patient has been anesthetised.
- 10 7.—In the order of their importance give the objects of legislation to regulate the practice of dentistry.
- 10 8.—What are necessities, and state the legal liability of a husband or father for dental services rendered to his wife or child.

Professional Examinations 1917

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER—ROSS THOMAS, D.D.C., D.D.S.

Value Question

- 5 1.—Define: Articulation; Occlusion; Occlusal Plane; Anchorage; Retention.
- 5 2.—(a) What are adenoids?
(b) What advice would you give a mother who brings to you a six year old child badly afflicted with adenoids?
- 5 (c) Give prognosis if she accepts your advice also if she does not.
- 5 3.—What is the frenum labium? How do you distinguish between a normal and an abnormal? Give your treatment for the latter.
- 5 4.—Describe fully the case you did for your practical examination, illustrate case with retainers. What were your final instructions to your patient?
- 10 5.—Describe the peridental membrane giving illustration.
- 5 6.—(a) What forces tend to maintain the normal occlusion of the teeth?
- 5 (b) What factors determine the length of time retainers should be worn?
- 10 7.—Discuss fully the idea of removing all four of the six year molars if one has to be removed.
- 10 8.—(a) Discuss fully the value of X Rays to the Orthodontist.
- 5 (b) Describe and illustrate what you would expect to see in an X Ray of the second bicuspid, first and second molars lower of a child thirteen years old.
- 10 9.—Give classification of the irregularities of the teeth.
- 10.—Give method of correcting the following:
- 5 (a) Right lateral in torso occlusion mesial surface inclined lingually. Patient girl sixteen.
- 5 (b) Upper centrals and laterals protruding the other teeth in normal occlusion. Adult.
- 5 (c) Describe the retainers for the above. Illustrate and state how long the retainers should be worn and why.

Professional Examinations 1917

*MEDICINE, SURGERY AND
ANESTHESIA*

EXAMINER—DR. C. N. ABBOTT.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Name the most marked clinical features which distinguish Benign from malignant tumors. |
| 10 | 2.—What diseases of the Maxillary sinus may be confounded with abscess or suppuration of this sinus.
(b) State three conditions that must be secured for successful treatment of abscess of the antrum. |
| 10 | 3.—Describe in detail the common method of uniting a cleft in the lip. How would you overcome the notched condition which so frequently follows this operation. |
| 10 | 4.—What diseases associated with chills may be mistaken for Pyaemia. |
| 10 | 5.—Differentiate between Follicular, Syphilitic and Tuberculous ulceration of the Pharynx. |
| 10 | 6.—Describe the characteristic features of Leucoplakia. Differentiate between the mucous patches of Syphilis and the plaques of leucoplakia. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe the lesions found in the secondary stage of Syphilis. |
| 10 | 8.—Under what circumstances is the surgeon to use chloroform in preference to the less dangerous anesthetic, Ether? |
| 10 | 9.—Describe the renal complications that may result from Anesthesia. |
| 10 | 10.—In what way does the pupil act as a guide in anesthesia. |

Professional Examinations 1917

ANATOMY

EXAMINER—C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 1.—Describe the Vomer Bone. |
| 12 | 2.—What Bones articulate with the Superior Maxillary Bone? |
| 12 | 3.—Name the Foramina found in the Great or Temporal Wings of the Sphenoid Bone, and tell what passes through each of them. |
| 12 | 4.—Give origin, insertion, action, and nerve supply of the External and Internal Pterygoid Muscles. |
| 12 | 5.—Describe fully the Masseter Muscle. |
| 14 | 6.—Describe briefly the Facial Artery. |
| 12 | 7.—Describe the Inferior Dental nerve. |
| 7 | 8.—Describe the Infra-Orbital Branch of the Facial nerve. |
| 7 | 9.—Through what Arteries and Branches does the blood pass from the time it leaves the Heart, till it reaches the Right Upper Third Molar? |

Professional Examinations 1917

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER—DR. W. P. BRODERICK.

Value Question

- 10 1.—(a) Define: Incompatability, astringent, styptic, tonic, analgesia.
(b) What is an infusion; a saturated solution; an alkaloid; a tincture, a fluid extract.
- 10 2.—(a) Write a prescription for a mouth wash containing tinct. iodine.
(b) Write a prescription for a local anaesthetic.
- 10 3.—Describe, give uses and method of application of the following drugs: Carbolic acid; adrenalin chloride; trichloroacetic acid, bichloride of mercury, chlorate of potassium.
- 10 4.—Give the adult dose of the following drugs when used internally: Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia; Bismuth Subnit.; Quinine Sulph.; Digitalis Tinct.; Sodium Bromide; Morphine.
- 10 5.—(a) Give derivation and uses of Chloroform and Ether. Give any contraindications to their uses, and what drugs would you use in case of collapse after the administration of each?
10 (b) What is artificial respiration and what is your method?
- 10 6.—Describe your method of treatment of an exposed pulp and also the filling of root canal.
- 10 7.—What is a counter irritant and what agents are generally used in dentistry for same? And in what cases would counter irritation be indicated?
- 10 8.—Give etiology of pyorrhoea alveolaris and your treatment for same.
- 10 9.—(a) Give your method of treatment of alveolar abscess with sinus.
(b) What do you understand by root amputation, and when would it be necessary to resort to the treatment?
- 10 10.—What is catarrhal stomatitis? Give treatment.

Professional Examinations 1917

Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridge Work and Metallurgy

EXAMINER—JOHN W. CLAY, D.D.S.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY.

Value Question

- 8 1.—Discuss the advantages of anatomical arrangement of the teeth for artificial dentures.
- 18 2.—Given suitable impressions, give the technic of the manufacture of full upper and lower dentures.
- 12 3.—Describe the uses, advantages, disadvantages and manufacture of clasps for artificial dentures.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

- 10 4.—Give your views on the question of devitalizing teeth to be used as abutments for bridgework.
- 16 5.—Detail the technic of replacement of both upper left bicuspid teeth by bridgework, the adjoining teeth being sound.
- 12 6.—Describe the manufacture of an upper central crown.

METALLURGY.

- 10 7.—Define: Amalgam.
Balanced alloy for dental amalgam.
Specific gravity.
Ductility.
Liquid.
- 8 8.—What metals would you add, and in what quantities, to produce a solder for 18 kt. gold, from a gold coin weighing 21 dwts., 6 grains, being 21.5 carats fine and alloyed with copper?
- 6 9.—Give the Specific Gravity, Atomic Weight and melting point of Gold, Copper, Lead and Silver.

Professional Examinations 1917

PHYSIOLOGY

EXAMINER—DR. A. W. COGSWELL.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Define the terms: efferent, afferent, peripheral and central as applied to the nervous system; what is the function of a nerve fibre? |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the blood, naming some of its principle functions in the human body. |
| 10 | 3.—Name the digestive ferments and give the principle action of each in the process of digestion. |
| 10 | 4.—Describe briefly the mechanical phenomena of respiration; upon what nervous system is it dependent. |
| 10 | 5.—What functions are performed by the following organs; the lungs, liver and kidneys. |

HISTOLOGY.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 6.—Name the layers into which the agglomeration of embryo cells arrange themselves for the formation of the tissues; give examples of organs or tissues histogenetically related to each layer respectively. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe briefly a medullated and a non-medullated nerve fibre. |
| 10 | 8.—Name and describe briefly the calcific tissues found in tooth structure. |
| 10 | 9.—Describe briefly the development of the teeth. |
| 10 | 10.—Where are the taste bulbs situated; describe them. |

Professional Examinations 1917

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER—HARRY S. THOMSON, D.M.D.

Value Question

- 10 1.—(a) Outline two methods of making chlorine.
(b) Name four acids from which water cannot be taken.
(c) What acid cannot be kept in glass bottles? Why?
- 10 2.—(a) A jet of hydrogen burns in chlorine gas until 142 grams of chlorine is consumed. How much of a new substance is formed, and what is the substance?
(b) What tests do you apply to find out?
(c) How does this differ from ordinary combustion?
- 10 3.—(a) Write the complete chemical equations for the reactions which take place when the following substances are brought together, naming the products in each case.
(a) Potassium and water.
(b) Zinc and solution of copper nitrate.
(c) Solutions of Silver Nitrate and Common Salt.
(d) Sulphuric Acid and Sodium Nitrate.
(e) Ammonium Hydroxide and Nitric Acid.
(f) Slaked Lime and Ammonium Nitrate.
- 10 4.—Name four compounds which are gaseous at ordinary temperatures and tell clearly how you identify each.
- 10 5.—(a) Give an account of the Physical and Chemical properties and chief uses of Tin.
(b) Cite compounds to show that it is both an acid forming and a base forming element, and state how these compounds could be made from metallic tin.
(c) Point out the analogy between Tin and Carbon.
- 10 6.—(a) Describe silver; method of refining; its uses in dentistry and medicine.

Professional Examinations 1917

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

(Continued)

(b) Give formula and method of making a good dental alloy, giving percentage of each metal used, and why it is used.

- 10 7.—Define the following terms illustrating your definition by means of chemical formulae:
- (a) Homologous series;
 - (b) Isomerism;
 - (c) Amine;
 - (d) Amido Acid;
 - (e) Phenol.
- 10 8.—What is meant by the terms Combustion, Chemical Energy?
- (b) What are Oxides, Saturated solutions, Ptomaines? Give two examples.
- 10 9.—Describe the tests for glucose in the order of their relative importance. Which of these tests distinguish glucose from other reducing substances which may occur in urine?
- 10 10.—In addition to sugar, what constituents (normal or abnormal) of the Urine may cause a reduction upon performing Fehlings test? How would you proceed in any given case, to prove the presence or absence of sugar?

Professional Examinations 1917

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.

EXAMINER—W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.

- 12 1.—(a) At what age is the development of the first molar completed?
(b) Why are the third molars more subject to decay than the other teeth?
- 12 2.—Describe in detail a prophylactic treatment.
- 12 3.—Distinguish between active and passive hyperemia of the dental pulp.
- 14 4.—If a patient presented himself suffering with facial neuralgia how would you proceed to diagnose the cause?
- 14 5.—Give the technic of amputation of root of superior left lateral incisor which has had a chronic infection at the apex?
- 12 6.—Name methods of devitalization and give technic of each method.
- 12 7.—Give your technic for preparation of cavity, impression for inlay, and insertion of gold inlay in cavity of inferior left first molar which involves the mesial and occlusal surfaces of the tooth.
- 12 8.—Write a note on pyorrohea. Give your general method of treatment.

Professional Examinations 1917

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER—D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

PATHOLOGY.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 1.—Define: Pus, Abscess, Cellulitis, Taxaemia, Septicaemia, and Pyaemia |
| 10 | 2.—Describe: (a) The vascular changes in acute inflammation.
(b) The tissue changes in inflammation. |
| 12 | 3.—Describe in detail the repair of the different varieties of wounds. |
| 20 | 4.—Name and describe the various pathological conditions to be found in the dental pulp. |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the pathology of pericementitis. |

BACTERIOLOGY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 14 | 6.—Name and describe the more important pyogenic bacteria. |
| 10 | 7.—Define immunity and name the varieties. |
| 12 | 8.—Immunity may be said to be lowered from (a) general causes and (b) local causes. Name and describe them. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1918

Pathology and Bacteriology

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D.L.D.S.

Value Question.

- 12 1.—Certain well defined vascular, exudative, degenerative, and regenerative changes occur in inflammation. Give a detailed description of each.
- 12 2.—Define:
- (a) Epithelioma.
 - (b) Abscess.
 - (c) Sarcoma.
 - (d) Aneurism.
 - (e) Cyst.
 - (f) Gumma.
- 10 3.—Give the Pathology of dental caries.
- 10 4.—Describe the pathology of chronic suppurative pericementitis.
- 10 5.—Give an account of the different forms of Stomatitis.

BACTERIOLOGY.

- 12 6.—What is meant by the morphological and biological characters of bacteria?
- 12 7.—What are antitoxins? How are they prepared?
- 12 8.—Define:
- (a) Sæpæmia.
 - (b) Septicæmia.
 - (c) Active Immunity.
 - (d) Mixed infection.
 - (e) Spore.
 - (f) Bacillus.
- 10 9.—What are the best methods of destroying bacteria
- (a) In contact with living tissue.
 - (b) Outside the body.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1918

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

EXAMINER: W. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value Question.

- 10 ✓ 1.—(a) Give derivation and dental uses of the following drugs:—
Bromide of Ethyl, Eucalyptus, Permanganate of Potash,
Campho Phenique, Peroxide of Hydrogen, Tinct. of Iodine,
Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
(b) What are the dangers attending the hypodermic injection
of Cocaine, and what other drugs would you suggest to replace
it?
- 10 ✓ 2.—(a) What is Nitrous Oxide Gas? Give method of preparation,
its uses in dentistry, and state treatment in case of collapse.
(b) What are the clinical symptoms that the stage of surgical
anaesthesia has been reached in using it?
- 10 ✓ 3.—Define—Escharotic, Putrefaction, Sialagogue, Tincture, Al-
kalcid, Ulcer, Abscess, Stomatitis, Prescription, Incompatibility—
giving examples.
- 10 ✓ 4.—(a) What are the dental uses of $KClO_3$ and write a prescrip-
tion for its use.
(b) Write a prescription for internal adult use—containing
Tinct. Nucis Vomicae.
- 10 ✓ 5.—(a) Give therapeutic uses and physiological action of the
following drugs:—Antipyrine, Tinct. Aconiti, Tinct. Opii, Tinct.
Nucis Vomicae.
(b) Wherein does collapse following the administration of
Ether differ from that following the administration of Chloro-
form, and what medicinal restoratives would you use in each
case?
- 10 ✓ 6.—Describe your method of treatment of exposed pulp of sixth
year molar in child of ten years.
- 10 ✓ 7.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.
- 10 ✓ 8.—What is the chief cause of Empyema of the Antrum and give
your treatment.
- 10 ✓ 9.—What conditions would you find in a patient's mouth that
might lead you to suspect syphilis?
- 10 ✓ 10.—What would be your treatment for excessive hemorrhage after
extraction?



Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1918

Operative Dentistry

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1.—(a) Discuss root canal fillings—What do you consider the best method of filling root canals?
(b) What objection if any, have you to pulp devilization? |
| 12 | 2.—Give your technic of excising the apical end of a superior left lateral with area infection and after treatment until healed. |
| 12 | 3.—What factors would determine your decision as to whether an infected tooth should be treated or extracted? |
| 12 | 4.—What is meant by trammatic occlusion? What results may follow it and how may it be overcome? |
| 12 | 5.—How would you treat a permanent first molar for a child eight years old? |
| 12 | 6.—Give your technic for preparation of a M.O.D. cavity for a gold inlay in a superior right second Bicuspid. |
| 14 | 7.—Give your outline of a prophylactic treatment including instructions about care of the teeth of your patient. |
| 14 | 8.—A patient presents herself with an unlocalized toothache. How would you proceed to locate it and treat it? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1918

Dental Jurisprudence and Ethics

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | 1.—Define: Jurisprudence; Survival of action; Statutes; License; Evidence; Recission; Waiver of privilege. |
| 15 | 2.—To what extent is the dental practitioner protected in
(a) The administration of general anesthetics.
(b) The giving of prescriptions. |
| 15 | 3.—(a) In a subsequent action for damages, what value would be placed on the testimony of a patient regarding what transpired during the administration of an anesthetic.
(b) State what you consider the five most important clauses in a code of ethics. |
| 15 | 4.—Arrange in what you consider the order of their importance:
(a) Your alma mater.
(b) Your profession.
(c) Yourself.
(d) Your patients. |
| 10 | 5.—What do you consider the proper attitude regarding the giving of a guarantee where services are rendered. |
| 10 | 6.—Discuss briefly:
(a) Advantages of Dominion registration.
(b) The term "reputable" or "in good standing" as applied to a dental college. |
| 10 | 7.—Discuss:
(a) The legal aspect of Sunday work.
(b) Your liability for the actions of a partner or assistant. |
| 10 | 8.—Why are commercial methods of advertising not permissible in the practice of a profession. |

Professional Examinations 1918

Orthodontia

EXAMINER: ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1.—(a) Distinguish fully between Occlusion and Articulation.
(b) Define torso-occlusion, reciprocal retention, occlusal plane, facial harmony, retention. |
| 10 | 2.—Give classification of the irregularities of the teeth with all the subdivisions. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 3.—Discuss the pathological conditions which may occur in the mouth due to regulating appliances and your precautions for preventing same. |
| 10 | 4.—What are adenoids? What effects do they produce in a child when they are in abnormal condition? |
| 10 | 5.—Discuss fully the value of X Rays to the orthodontist. |
| 10 | 6.—(a) What factors tend to maintain the normal relations of teeth?
(b) What factors determine the length of time retainers should be worn? |
| 5 | 7.—(a) Describe the practical case that you did in college, putting it under its proper classification, giving full details of case. Illustrate. |
| 5 | (b) Describe the retainer used and give the prognosis. |
| | 8.—Describe the tissue changes, incident to tooth movement in: |
| 5 | (a) Alveolar process. |
| 5 | (b) Peridental membrane. |
| 5 | (c) Pulp. |
| 5 | 9.—Discuss fully the question of extraction with regard to orthodontia. |
| 10 | 10.—How would you treat a bilateral fracture of the mandible at the first molars, they being missing in this particular case. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1918

Medicine, Surgery and Anesthesia

EXAMINER: DR. C. N. ABBOTT.

Value	Question.
10	1.—Describe wounds made by fragments of shell, conical and round bullets.
10	2.—In what way does Surgical Shock differ from Collapse? What are the most striking symptoms of shock?
10	3.—Describe methods of arrestation of severe hemorrhage in wounds of the face.
10	4.—What are the causes and symptoms of Erysipelas? Describe Erysipelas of the mucous membrane.
10	5.—Describe the physical signs of simple Endocarditis. Name the two special types of the disease that have been recognized.
10	6.—What lesions of the teeth may be classed as active causes in the production of suppurative inflammation of the maxillary sinus?
10	7.—What complications are frequently associated with Rheumatism? Which one is the most frequent and dangerous?
10	8.—Describe the cutaneous and mucous lesions found in the secondary stage of Syphilis.
10	9.—What are the contraindications to the use of Ether? Give your reasons.
10	10.—How would you treat a severe collapse following Novocain anesthesia? In what classes of patients would you look for trouble?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1918

Anatomy

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 1.—Describe the Superior Maxillary Nerve.
(Second division of the fifth nerve.) |
| 12 | 2.—Describe the Ethmoid bone. |
| 10 | 3.—What bones enter into the formation of the Orbital cavities? |
| 10 | 4.—What nerve supplies?—
(a) The muscles of mastication.
(b) The muscles of expression. |
| 12 | 5.—Describe the Ophthalmic nerve. |
| 10 | 6.—What muscles move the lower jaw? |
| 12 | 7.—Give origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of the Digastric muscle. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe the Sphenoidal fissure. |
| 12 | 9.—Give the branches of the Internal Maxillary artery. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1919

*Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridgework
and Metallurgy*

EXAMINER: JOHN W. CLAY, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 1.—In a given case, with the right upper bicuspid and first molar absent, discuss the relative merits of a partial denture and removable bridgework for the replacement of the missing teeth. |
| 15 | 2.—Give the technic of the manufacture of a partial denture where the upper bicuspid are missing. |
| 12 | 3.—Describe the mechanical treatment of cleft palate cases. |
| 12 | 4.—Give your method of replacing the lost crown of an upper central tooth. |
| 12 | 5.—Describe the process of making a cast gold restoration for a badly broken down lower molar, with only the distal wall remaining, assuming proper cavity preparation completed. |
| 13 | 6.—Give the technic of the replacement by bridgework of an upper right central and lateral. |
| 12 | 7.—Specify the alloys of silver with other metals commonly used in Dentistry. Give their formulae. |
| 12 | 8.—What metals are used, and in what proportion to produce a low fusing alloy for dental purposes? Give the fusing point of each and the reason for its inclusion. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1919

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

EXAMINER: WILLIAM P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Describe, give uses and method of application of the following:
Antikamnia, Bichloride of Mercury, Hydrate of Chloral,
Antipyrine, Phenacetine. |
| 10 | 2.—Write two prescriptions of three components each, one for a
mouth wash, the other for a nerve sedative. |
| 10 | 3.—Name three cardiac stimulants: give correct dose and method
of application. |
| 10 | 4.—Give dental use of arsenious acid, and describe its action on
the pulp. |
| 10 | 5.—Define: Empyema, Cicatrix, Alkaloid, Inflammation, Styptic,
Distillation, Incompatibility, Maceration. |
| 10 | 6.—Name and give average dose of two salines and (b) two vege-
table cathartics. |
| 10 | 7.—Give three methods of reducing local inflammatory conditions. |
| 10 | 8.—Name five disinfectants of value in the treatment of putres-
cent root-canals. (b) Two suitable for sterilization of hands.
(c) Three for sterilization of instruments. |
| 10 | 9.—Give etiology and treatment for Pyorrhoea Alveolaris. |
| 10 | 10.—Give treatment for Phosphor-necrosis, Aphthous Stomatitis. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1919

Orthodontia

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Give the classification of the irregularities of the human teeth. |
| 10 | 2.—Discuss fully the results of the extraction of the two lower first molars in a child of ten years of age. |
| 10 | 3.—Define anchorage. Give illustrations of the different kinds. |
| 10 | 4.—Describe peridental membrane. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 5.—What is the Frenium Labium? Describe the surgical operation for its removal and subsequent treatment. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 6.—What is retention? Discuss it fully. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe the process of making models and discuss the value of them. |
| 10 | 8.—Give the forces which govern normal occlusion. |
| 10 | 9.—What is the value of X-Rays to the Orthodontist? |
| 10 | 10.—Discuss Tonsils and Adenoids re the dental arch. What results would you expect to obtain from their removal? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1919

Pathology and Bacteriology

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1.—Define inflammation. Give an account of the various pathological conditions that occur in inflammation from its inception to its termination. |
| 12 | 2.—Define: Healing by second intention, hypertrophy, osteoma, epithelioma, aneurism, blind abscess. |
| 10 | 3.—Name and describe the various deposits found on the teeth. What conditions may arise from their presence? |
| 14 | 4.—Describe the different forms of Stomatitis. |
| 10 | 5.—Define caries and necrosis of bone and give their pathology. |
| 12 | 6.—Define Immunity. Give an account of the various forms of immunity. |
| 10 | 7.—What are antitoxins? How are they prepared? |
| 10 | 8.—(a) Give the morphological classification of bacteria.
(b) Define: Sappremia, Septicemia, and Pyemia. |
| 10 | 9.—What are the means employed to destroy bacteria? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1919

Physiology and Histology

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

PHYSIOLOGY

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—By the process of reconstructive analysis, it has been demonstrated that living matter yields certain classes of bodies; name these, giving the approximate chemical formula of each. |
| 10 | 2.—Name, describe and give the functions of the circulating fluids which have been distinguished in the higher animals. |
| 10 | 3.—Define the Phenomena Diapedesis. |
| 10 | 4.—Name and describe the most conspicuous events in the beat of the heart, in their normal sequence. |
| 10 | 5.—In its widest sense what is the sum total of the process of respiration? |
-

HISTOLOGY

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 6.—Describe the development of the colored blood corpuscles. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe the formation of tissue from the embryonic cells. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe an epithelia; how are they classified? Name the classifications. |
| 10 | 9.—What are the modes of termination of sensory nerve fibres? |
| 10 | 10.—Name and describe the three principle special organs of termination of sensory nerve fibres. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1919

Chemistry and Physics

EXAMINER: HARRY S. THOMSON, D.M.D.

Value. Question.

- 10 1.—Write explanatory notes on the following:
- (a) The law of multiple proportions.
 - (b) Supersaturated Solution.
 - (c) Oxidation and reduction.
 - (d) Molecular weight.
- 10 2.—Write the reactions for the following:
- The making of Sodium Carbonate from Common Salt.
 - The making of Magnesium Oxide.
 - The making of Iron Sulphide.
 - The making of Silver Nitrate.
 - The making of Oxygen (draw apparatus).
- 10 3.—Compare Methyl Alcohol and Ethyl Alcohol as to (a) Methods of preparation; (b) Physical properties; (c) Physiological action; (d) Reactions with metallic sodium; (e) Oxidation products.
- 10 4.—Describe Mercury. State some of its general uses. (b) How may it act as an irritant poison. (c) What precautions should be observed for its safety.
- 10 5.—Explain the chemical composition of the various parts of the tooth structure, (b) and the changes that take place during the disintegration of the tooth.
- 10 6.—Fully explain electricity as used for X-Ray work, how the Rays are produced and briefly the construction of an X-Ray machine. (b) What do you understand by the terms, Ampere, Volt, Resistance, Potential, Induction, Force?
- 10 7.—Give a description of the term "Natural Forces". Describe in detail their utility in dentistry. Give illustrations.
- 10 8.—Give your procedure in Urinalysis:
- (b) Give your method of distinguishing between normal blood corpuscles, and other elements in a given specimen containing an abundant sediment.
- 10 9.—Define the terms: Radical, Reducing Agent, Isomerism, Combustion, Hydrolysis, Osmosis Anhydride, Chemical Affinity, Homologous Series, Diffusion.
- 10 10.—Describe the dental uses of Zinc Oxide, Zinc Sulphate, Zinc Chloride, also explain how each is prepared.

Professional Examinations 1919

Operative Dentistry

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.

Value. Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Give your conception of a complete examination of a patient from a dental standpoint who complains of his health being below normal. |
| 10 | 2.—Give your technique of root resection of a superior left lateral with an area say two to three millimetres in diameter when there is no pus present. |
| 10 | 3.—Diagnose and treat an acute alveolar abscess. |
| 10 | 4.—Discuss the psychological attitude of the dentist towards his patient or in other words, the personality of an ideal dentist. |
| 10 | 5.—State causes of active hyperemia of the pulp—Give symptoms and treatment. |
| 10 | 6.—Define the terms:
(1) Traumatic Occlusion.
(2) Gingivitis.
(3) Periodontoclasia.
(4) Neuralgia. |
| 10 | 7.—(a) Under what condition do you deem it necessary to devitalize the pulp of a tooth? |
| 10 | (b) State methods of devitalization and advantages and disadvantages of each. |
| 10 | 8.—Give your technique for inserting an amalgam filling in the distal occlusal of a second lower molar. |
| 10 | 9.—(a) Why are third molars more subject to caries than other teeth? |
| | (b) When is calcification of first molars complete? |
| 10 | 10.—Discuss root canal fillings and describe what you consider the best method of filling a canal recently devitalized. |

Professional Examinations 1919

Dental Jurisprudence and Ethics

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 15 | 1.—Define: Injunction, Negligence, Damages, Rescission, Contributory negligence, Ethics, Waiver of privilege. |
| 15 | 2.—Discuss briefly:
(a) Liability of parent.
(b) Liability of husband.
(c) Effect of malpractice on liability. |
| 15 | 3.—Under what conditions is a practitioner liable for resulting damages in the administration of a general anaesthetic? |
| 15 | 4.—(a) Give five most important clauses in code of ethics.
(b) How do you propose handling the application of the colored populace for dental services? |
| 10 | 5.—Distinguish between ordinary and expert evidence. |
| 10 | 6.—What requirements do the most usual form of statute provide as a prerequisite to the right to practice dentistry? |
| 10 | 7.—Enumerate some of the grounds for revocation of a license by the board issuing same. |
| 10 | 8.—Give examples of "unprofessional conduct." |

Professional Examinations 1919

Medicine and Surgery

EXAMINER: DR. C. N. ABBOTT.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Describe what you consider the most satisfactory method of treating fractures of the Inferior Maxilla. What are the essentials? |
| 10 | 2.—Name three dangers in Chloroform Anaesthesia which are slight or absent in Ether. What possible preventative measures might be used? Give contra indications to Chloroform. |
| 10 | 3.—Describe preventative measures and local treatment of Leucoplakia. When would you resort to surgical measures? |
| 10 | 4.—What are the causes of localized Neuritis? Classify the causes of multiple Neuritis. |
| 10 | 5.—What would you consider the drawbacks in the use of Cocaine Anaesthesia? Which of the substitutes would you prefer? In removing the first Inferior Molar where the process is badly infected—Describe the injection of your anaesthetic solution. |
| 10 | 6.—Describe the Etiology of Endocarditis. What relation does Rheumatism bear to the trouble? |
| 10 | 7.—Name and describe the three chief clinical types of infection. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe the Mucous and other lesions found in the secondary stage of Syphilis. |
| 10 | 9.—Describe symptoms, prognosis and treatment of Haemophilia. |
| 10 | 10.—What circumstances tend to produce Arterio Sclerosis? Describe briefly the three different forms. |

Professional Examinations 1919

Anatomy

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1.—Give origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of the Pterygoid muscles. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the Sub-Lingual Salivary gland and its ducts. |
| 10 | 3.—What blood vessels supply the Antrum and teeth of Superior Maxillary Bone? |
| 10 | 4.—Mention the muscles attached to Superior Maxillary Bone. |
| 12 | 5.—Describe the joint in which the Lower Maxilla works and the tissues constituting the joint. |
| 10 | 6.—With what bones does the Ethmoid Bone articulate? |
| 12 | 7.—Describe:
(a) The Antrum of Highmore.
(b) Sphenoidal Fissure. |
| 14 | 8.—Describe briefly:
(a) Inferior Dental Nerve.
(b) Vidian Nerve. |
| 10 | 9.—Name and give the action of the Ocular Muscles. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1919

Anaesthetics

EXAMINER: W. B. STEAD, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- 10 1.—(a) What preparation should a patient receive before taking a general anaesthetic?
(b) What drugs would you prescribe for a very nervous patient in order to facilitate a tranquil anaesthesia?
(c) What dangers, in the nature of accidents, not due to the anaesthetic, are to be guarded against in the administration of a general anaesthetic?
- 10 2.—(a) Is N_2O a safe anaesthetic from a physiological standpoint? State why.
(b) How are the circulatory, and respiratory systems affected?
- 10 3.—Describe the stages of ether narcosis. From what dangerous depth of narcosis is it possible to restore a patient?
- 10 4.—Describe in detail a method of artificial respiration. Mention stimulants used in conjunction with artificial respiration.
- 10 5.—Describe the effects of chloroform on the respiratory, circulatory, and nervous systems.
- 10 6.—Discuss the advantages, or disadvantages, of local anaesthesia as compared with general anaesthesia, in operations on the mandible and maxilla, and related structures.
- 10 7.—(a) What properties should a local anaesthetic solution possess?
(b) Discuss the preparation of solution and care of instrumentarium.
(c) What remedies should always be on hand when using a local anaesthetic, to overcome any untoward effects?
- 10 8.—(a) Describe minutely the technique of injecting the inferior dental nerve. What length of needle is necessary?
(b) What percentage, and amount, of solution would you use?
(c) What dental operations can you perform, and which can you not perform, painlessly, without a supplementary injection?
- 10 9.—(a) Give in detail, the technique of the injection at the Maxillary tuberosity.
(b) What peculiarity of the anatomy makes this injection somewhat difficult, and how is this difficulty overcome?
(c) What other injection is necessary in order to block the nerve supply of the molars, and describe the technique of such injection.
- 10 10.—What is infiltration anaesthesia? Which teeth are favorable for successful infiltration, and why?

Professional Examinations 1920

Chemistry and Physics

EXAMINER: HARRY S. THOMSON, D.M.D.

Value. Question.

- 10 1.—How do acids and bases differ in properties? Outline one method of preparing (1) Acids (2) Bases. What are the products of the union of an acid and a base? Equate three such unions.
- 10 2.—You are given several jars of chlorine gas. What experiment would you perform in order to exhibit the chief properties of this gas? How is this gas prepared? Equate.
- 10 3.—Equate what chemical reactions occur when—
(a) Water is put upon quicklime.
(b) HCl is put upon zinc.
(c) CO_2 is put into limewater.
(d) Charcoal is burned and the product dissolved in water.
(e) Iron filings and sulphur strongly heated in an ignition tube.
(f) Potassium is put upon water.
(g) Silver is dissolved in dilute nitric acid.
(h) KClO_3 is strongly heated in a test-tube.
- 10 4.—(a) How much zinc will be used up in producing 100 grams of hydrogen by the action of hydrochloric acid?
(b) How much limestone (CaCO_3) is required to produce 560 pounds of quicklime (CaO)? ($\text{Ca}-40$).
- 10 5.—To what is the dampness of night air due? (b) What causes the mercury to move up and down in the tube of a thermometer? Of a barometer? (c) Why does a stone weigh less in water than in air? (d) How could you quicken the vibration of a pendulum four-fold?
- 10 6.—(a) Why will ice float in water but not in alcohol? (b) Distinguish between dew and fog. (c) How could you prove by experiment that air is matter? (d) Describe the action of a siphon.
- 10 7.—Give the formula and properties of;—(a) Hydrochloric acid. (b) Sulphuric acid. (c) Sulphurous acid. (d) Phosphoric acid. (B) Place the chemical formula after each of the following compounds—Hydrogen sulphide, Potassium iodide, Calcium sulphite, Magnesium carbonate and Mercuric chloride.
- 10 8.—What is CaSO and what are the uses in dentistry?
- 10 9.—Make a dental alloy for filling material. State the order in fusing the metals. Give the requisities of a correct alloy.
- 10 10.—Give the physical properties of silver and state its most important salt.
Define the use in dentistry of silver.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1920

Anatomy

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1.—Describe fully the Lingual artery. |
| 12 | 2.—Describe the Lesser and Greater Wings of the Sphenoid bone. |
| 16 | 3.—Give the origin and distribution of the Facial Artery. |
| 12 | 4.—What bones enter into the formation of the Orbital cavities? |
| 12 | 5.—Describe the Hypo-Glossal nerve. |
| 12 | 6.—Give the origin, insertion and action of the four principal muscles of mastication. |
| 12 | 7.—Give origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of the Digastric muscle. |
| 12 | 8.—Describe fully the Lingual nerve. |

Professional Examinations 1920

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

EXAMINER: WILLIAM P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Give derivation and dental uses of the following:—Eucalyptus, Creosote, Tinct. iodine, Nitrate of Silver, Arsenious Acid, Chloroform, Hydrochloric Acid, Potassium Nitrate, Peroxide of Hydrogen, Sulphate of Zinc. |
| 10 | 2.—Differentiate between a volatile or essential oil and a fixed oil and give examples and dental uses. |
| 10 | 3.—(a) Write a prescription for a mouth-wash containing Tinct. iodine.
(b) For a Tonic. |
| 10 | 4.—(a) Give derivation and dental uses of Cocaine Hydrochlorate:
(b) Your method of using it for pulp extirpation.
(c) Define Infiltration and Conductive Anaesthesia. |
| 10 | 5.—Define: Tincture, Incompatibility, Caustic, Hypnotic, Distillation, Hyperemia, Alkaloid, Pyemia, Anodyne, Abscess. |
| 10 | 6.—Explain the action of Counter-irritants; mention those most frequently used and in what cases are they indicated. |
| 10 | 7.—Give (a) etiology of Pyorrhea Alveolaris: (b) Your method of treatment. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe your method of pulp extirpation with arsenious acid and explain its physiological effects on pulp tissue. |
| 10 | 9.—(a) What is emphema of the Antrum?
(b) Give treatment. |
| 10 | 10.—How can abscessed teeth affect the general health and describe general treatment for same. |

Professional Examinations 1920

Operative Dentistry

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—What is meant by Traumatic occlusion? What are its causes and results? |
| 10 | 2.—What are the causes of active hyperemia of the pulp and how would you attempt to treat it? |
| 10 | 3.—What are the causes of hypersensitive dentine and what remedies would you suggest? |
| 10 | 4.—Give technique of insertion of an amalgam filling in the disto-occlusal surface of a lower first molar, describing the complete operation including cavity preparation. |
| 10 | 5.—What systemic conditions may develop as a result of apical infection? Discuss pyorrhea in relation to the general health. |
| 10 | 6.—What teeth would you attempt to retain in the mouth by devitalization and root canal work. |
| 10 | 7.—What class of teeth with infection at the apices would you attempt to treat and retain in the mouth? |
| 10 | 8.—Diagnose and treat an acute alveolar abscess in a superior right lateral. |
| 10 | 9.—Define facial neuralgia and what oral conditions may be responsible for it. |
| 10 | 10.—Describe "trench mouth" giving its causes, symptoms and treatment. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1920

*Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridgework
and Metallurgy*

EXAMINER: JOHN W. CLAY, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 15 | 1.—Give the technic of manufacture of a lower denture, with cast clasps, for the replacement of lost bicuspid and molar teeth. |
| 12 | 2.—Give the exact technic for the taking of full upper impressions. |
| 12 | 3.—Describe the setting up of teeth for a full upper and lower denture, models mounted on articulator. |
| 15 | 4.—Describe the replacement by bridgework of a lost upper lateral tooth. |
| 10 | 5.—Define and discuss removal bridgework. |
| 12 | 6.—Give proper preparations of tooth for—
(a) porcelain jacket crown.
(b) gold crown.
(c) porcelain crown. |
| 12 | 7.—What compounds of silver are used in dentistry? What influence does the metal have on the various compounds of which it forms a part? |
| 12 | 8.—Tell what you know about the uses of copper in dentistry. |

Professional Examinations 1920

Orthodontia

EXAMINER: ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Give the classification of the irregularities of the human teeth. State your authority. |
| 10 | 2.—Define fully: Articulation, Occlusion, Anchorage, Retention, Facial Harmony. |
| 10 | 3.—Define Frenium Labium. Tell all you know about it normal and abnormal. |
| 10 | 4.—A patient presents with nose and throat badly filled up with adenoids and enlarged tonsils. Describe the condition and tell what you would advise the patient to do. Give prognosis of the result of the patient following your advice, also what you would say would happen if they do not. |
| 10 | 5.—Discuss fully the extraction of the six year molar. So many are extracted due to ignorance of their value as the key to the dental arch, also a great many have to be extracted on account of root end conditions. |
| 10 | 6.—Discuss the value of the X-ray to the Orthodontist. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe the periodental membrane and the alveolar process. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 8.—What value will your knowledge of Orthodontia be to you in your practice? What is its future in Dentistry? |
| 10 | 9.—What forces preserve the normal arches? |
| 10 | 10.—Define anchorage. Illustrate your examples. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1920

Pathology and Bacteriology

EXAMINER: DR. D. N. ROSS.

Value.	Question.
12	1.—(a) Name and describe the various deposits found upon the teeth. (b) Give the pathology of pyorrhea alveolaris.
12	2.—Give a full description of an epithelioma of the lip.
10	3.—Define a wound. Name the varieties. (b) Describe the process of healing in a non-septic wound.
10	4.—How would you distinguish between a simple and malignant tumor? Give two examples of each.
12	5.—What are the essential pathological features of a syphilitic lesion?
12	6.—How do bacteria multiply? What is meant by spore formation, its purpose, and name four bacteria with this property.
10	7.—Describe the defensive factors against infection found in the blood.
12	8.—Tell how bacteria are affected by Light, Temperature, Oxygen, and Moisture.
10	9.—Give the common routes of infection. What is meant by the virulence of bacteria and give methods by which this quality may be modified.

Professional Examinations 1920

Medicine and Surgery

EXAMINER: DR. C. N. ABBOTT.

Value.	Question.
10	1.—What age would you consider the most desirable for cleft palate operation? State your reasons in detail.
10	2.—Describe the different steps to be taken in the treatment of Trigeminal neuralgia.
10	3.—Give the Etiology, Pathology and Symptoms of Tuberculosis of the Jaws.
10	4.—Describe what you consider the most satisfactory treatment for chronic Empyema of the Antrum. Give technique for entering the Antrum through canine fossa.
10	5.—What pathological conditions influence haemorrhage? What precautions would you take in operating surgically in such a case. Give prophylactic treatment to prevent untoward results.
10	6.—Describe in detail the six most important clinical forms found in Gonorrhoeal infection.
10	7.—Discuss briefly oral focal infections and their relationship to systemic disease.
10	8.—Describe the three important physical signs found in mitral regurgitation.
10	9.—When is a carcinoma of the tongue operable?
10	10.—Describe the lesions found in the secondary stage of syphilis.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1920

Anesthetics

EXAMINER: DR. W. B. STEED.

Value.	Question.
10	1.—Define the following terms:—Anesthetics, Narcosis, Analgesia, Amnesia.
10	2.—Give a brief history of Anesthesia.
10	3.—Outline the general rules respecting diet, prior to, and after anesthetization. Is milk a good form of diet previous to anesthetization? Give reasons.
10	4.—Describe the administration of Nitrous Oxide for a prolonged operation. State the effect on, respiration, heart, pupils, reflexes, and general metabolism.
10	5.—Describe accurately one method of artificial respiration.
10	6.—Summarize the qualifications of a local anesthetic solution.
10	7.—(a) Discuss the importance of an isotonic solution, and describe the effect of any variation on tissue cells. (b) Name advantages and disadvantages if any of the addition of adrenalin hydrochloride to a local anesthetic solution.
10	8.—(a) Mention preliminary agents used to relieve the hyper-sensitive or hysterical patient of the feeling of anxiety or apprehension. Give dosage of each. (b) Give details involved in obtaining perfect success in the use of local anesthetics.
10	9.—Describe in detail the blocking of the Inferior Dental lingral Nerves. Which Dental operations can be performed from this injection alone, and on which teeth.
10	10.—Give the technique of the injection at the mental foramen, and of the posterior superior alveolar nerve.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations 1920

Dental Jurisprudence and Ethics

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 14 | 1.—Define: Compensation; Specialist; Contracts; Rescission; Hearsay; Evidence; Privileged communications. |
| 12 | 2.—(a) Does the dental degree imply the right to administer general anesthetics.
(b) Is the failure or refusal to administer an anesthetic a ground for action for malpractice. |
| 12 | 3.—(a) Enumerate some of the grounds for the revocation of a license by the board issuing same.
(b) Give examples of unprofessional conduct. |
| 14 | 4.—Define Malpractice and discuss the probable effects in cases where the following could be proven:
(a) Gross negligence.
(b) Inadvertant mistake.
(c) Error of judgment. |
| 12 | 5.—Why are commercial methods of advertising not permissible in the practice of a profession. |
| 12 | 6.—Give most important clauses in code of ethics. |
| 12 | 7.—Discuss the advantage in the dentist having the M.D. degree. |
| 12 | 8.—In the order of their importance give the objects of legislation to regulate the practice of dentistry. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.

EXAMINER · W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1—Describe the preparation of a small cavity in the mesial of a superior right central for a synthetic filling, also technique for insertion of and finishing of the filling. |
| 10 | 2—Describe the preparation of a M. O. D. cavity in a lower first molar for a gold inlay including the wax impression and the insertion of the inlay. |
| 10 | 3—Describe the preparation of a disto-occlusal cavity in the lower second bicuspid describing the mixing of the amalgam, the insertion of the filling and the finishing of the same |
| 10 | 4—Write a note on the etiology of perioclasia and describe some of its systemic effects. |
| 10 | 5—How would you differentiate between active hyperemia and passive hyperemia of the pulp what is the physiological difference? |
| 10 | 6—What are pulp nodules and what is the cause of their formation. |
| | 7—Describe a prophylactic Treatment. |
| 10 | 8—Name systemic diseases which may occur as a result of focal infection. |
| 10 | 9—Define "traumatic occlusion", "erosion", "abrasion", "periodontal abscess" and "dead tooth." |
| 10 | 10—Give methods of devitalization of the pulp. State advantages and disadvantages of each. |

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK, METALLURGY

EXAMINER: JOHN W. CLAY, D.D.S.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

Value	Question.
18	1—Give the Technic in detail of the replacement of the four upper bicuspid teeth.
12	2—Give your method for taking a full lower impression.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

12	3—With the tooth preparation completed, describe the making of a porcelain jacket crown.
12	4—Describe the making of a gold crown with cast occlusal surface.
15	5—How would you replace a lost upper first bicuspid tooth? Give Technic.
9	5—Tell what you know about investment materials.

METALLURGY.

12	7—Give the physical properties, and the uses, of Zinc and Lead, in Dentistry.
12	8—Describe the manufacture of a solder for 18K gold. Give formula of solder for 22K and 20 K. gold.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Subscription price, \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1882, under Post Office No. 383, Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement of Post Office and Post-Office Department. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1918.

Postpaid by the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

12	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
13	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
14	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
15	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
16	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
17	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
18	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
19	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
20	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
21	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
22	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
23	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
24	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
25	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
26	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
27	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
28	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
29	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
30	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
31	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
32	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
33	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
34	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
35	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
36	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
37	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
38	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
39	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
40	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
41	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
42	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
43	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
44	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
45	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
46	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
47	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
48	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
49	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
50	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
51	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
52	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
53	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
54	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
55	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
56	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
57	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
58	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
59	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
60	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
61	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
62	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
63	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
64	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
65	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
66	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
67	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
68	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
69	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
70	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
71	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
72	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
73	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
74	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
75	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
76	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
77	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
78	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
79	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
80	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
81	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
82	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
83	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
84	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
85	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
86	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
87	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
88	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
89	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
90	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
91	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
92	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
93	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
94	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
95	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
96	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
97	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
98	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
99	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
100	THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

PHYSIOLOGY.

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

Value	Question.
-------	-----------

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1—Define imhibition, diffusion, osmosis. |
| 10 | 2—Name the agents which are active in the digestion of starch proteids and fats; describe their action and indicate their normal position in the alimentary tract. |
| 10 | 3—Describe the mechanical phenomena of respiration. |
| 10 | 4—Describe the heart beat. |
| 10 | 5—Name the sources of body heat. |

HISTOLOGY.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 6—Describe the structure and development of a tooth. |
| 10 | 7—Describe the process of cell division. |
| 10 | 8—Name and describe the lingual papillae. |
| 10 | 9—What are the modes of termination of sensory nerve fibres |
| 10 | 10—Name the layers of the blastodermic membrane and give an example of a tissue or organ histogenetically related to each. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

ANATOMY.

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1—What muscles move the lower jaw? |
| 20 | 2—Describe the Superior Maxillary bone and give its articulations. |
| 10 | 3—What bones articulate with the Temporal bone? |
| 15 | 4—Describe briefly the Internal Maxillary artery and its branches. |
| 10 | 5—Describe fully the Temporal fossa. |
| 15 | 6—Describe briefly the Mandibular or Third Division of the Fifth nerve. |
| 10 | 7—Describe the Sphenoidal fissure and tell what vessels and nerves pass through it. |
| 10 | 8—Describe the Vidian nerve. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

ORTHODONTIA.

EXAMINER: ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1—Give the classification of the irregularities of the human teeth. Quote the authority given. |
| 10 | 2—Define Occlusion, Articulation, Mastication, Absorption, Frenium Labium. |
| 10 | 3—Traumatic Occlusion. What is it? |
| 10 | 4—Describe the peridental membrane. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 5—Define anchorage? Illustrate. |
| 10 | 6—What forces govern normal occlusion? |
| 10 | 7—Define retention. What forces determine how long retainers are worn? |
| 10 | 8—What stress do you put on the use of X Rays in Orthodontia? |
| 10 | 9—Why do you recommend the removal of adenoids and enlarged tonsils before starting a case of Orthodontia? |
| 10 | 10—What is the future of Orthodontia in Dentistry? |

N.B.—Kindly write plainly. It is difficult to read so many kinds of writing. It will greatly aid the examiner.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

ANAESTHETICS.

EXAMINER: N. B. STEED, D.D.S.

Value	Question.
8	1—(a) Define nerve blocking, infiltration, anaesthesia. (b) Enumerate and briefly describe other methods of producing local anaesthesia.
7	2—(a) What is an isotonic solution? (b) Describe the effect on the tissue cells of hypo-tonic and hyper-tonic solutions, respectively.
15	3—Describe minutely the technique of the injection necessary to block the inferior dental and lingual nerves.
15	4—What injection, or injections, would be necessary to enable you to painlessly remove all the teeth from a Superior Maxilla?
10	5—Enumerate the restorative agents which should always be on hand when making use of local anaesthesia.
15	6—Into how many stages, or degrees, may Ether narcosis be divided? Describe them.
15	7—Describe the effects of Chloroform on: (a) Circulation. (b) Respiration.
15	8—What are the indications, and contra—indications that would guide you in choosing between chloroform and ether as a general anaesthetic?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

Value	Question.
12	1—Give a full description of the calcifications found in the pulp chamber and state their effects upon pulp tissue.
12	2—Classify chronic alveolar abscess and describe the several forms.
10	3—Describe the process of healing in a simple fracture.
10	4—What do you know of the causation and pathology of necrosis?
10	5—Discuss the clinical and histological differences between simple and malignant tumors.
12	6—Classify bacteria and give examples of each. How do they multiply?
10	7—Define:—opsonin, agglutinin, complement, pyaemia, and septicaemia.
12	8—Tell how you would proceed to get a pure culture of one bacteria where other bacteria are present.
12	9—Define and discuss fully immunity.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS.

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 15 | 1—Define: Writ; Subpoena; Revocation; Jurisprudence; Contributory negligence; Malpractice; Delegation of contract; Jurisdiction; Minor; Latent Injury. |
| 15 | 2—Define Liability and discuss fully:
(a) Liability of dentist for communication of disease to patient.
(b) Liability of dentist in the improper use of anaesthetics.
(c) Liability of dentist for malpractice of an assistant or substitute. |
| 15 | 3—(a) What do you consider the most ethical method of estimating fee for services rendered.
(b) In the order of their importance give the objects of legislation to regulate the practice of dentistry. |
| 15 | 4—Discuss the application of the principles of Ethics to:
(a) The relationship between the dentist and his fellow practitioner.
(b) The relationship between the dentist and his patients. |
| 10 | 5—Define necessities and discuss the question of legal liability of a parent for dental services to his children. |
| 10 | 6—Outline your method of handling the undesirable element of an ordinary practice. |
| 10 | 7—By what ethical means may the dentist endeavour to extend his practice. |
| 10 | 8—Define your limitations in the writing of prescriptions or in the performance of minor surgical work in the oral cavity or associated parts. |

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

EXAMINER: Dr. C. N. ABBOTT.

Value Question.

MEDICINE:

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1—Describe the cervical form of Tubercúloso Adenitis. |
| 10 | 2—Discuss the Etiology of Anthritis Deformas as of nervous origin or chronic infection. |
| 10 | 3—What are the physical signs and symptions found in dilatation of the heart. |
| 10 | 4—Discuss the influence of some chronic systemic diseases on the oral cavity. |
| 10 | 5—Describe the distinguishing characteristics between follicular tonsilitis and diptheria. |

SURGERY

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 6—What are the indications and contra indications for the use of Salvarson in the treatment of syphilis? |
| 10 | 7—Describe the Etiology and the more common complications found in Erysipilis. |
| 10 | 8—Name five conditions which are the usual types seen in early carcinoma of the tongue. |
| 10 | 9—What are antitoxins? Describe their therapeutic uses. |
| 10 | 10—Describe some of the most satisfactory and recent methods of treating compound fractures of the jaws. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: HARRY S. THOMSON, D.M.D.

Value Question.

- 10 1—Define: Chemistry, Analysis, Synthesis, Combustion, Osmose, Diffusion, Element.
(b) Define and name two: Oxide, Reducing Agent, Electro-Positive Element, Radical, Base, Acid, Normal Salt, Anhydride.
- 10 2—Write the reactions for the following:
The making of Iron Sulphide.
The making of Hydrochloric Acid.
The making of Magnesium Oxide.
The making of Silver Nitrate.
The making of Sodium Carbonate from Common Salt.
The making of Oxygen. Draw the apparatus.
- 3—Describe and explain what happens chemically when a piece of Sodium is placed on water. Equate.
(b) What happens if Nitric Acid is added to the liquid left from the experiment mentioned above until the reaction is neutral.
(c) How could a solid now be obtained from the liquid?
(d) What will happen if Sulphuric Acid is mixed with the Solid and heat applied? Give equations.
- 10 4—Describe Mercury. State some of its general uses.
(b) How may it act as an irritant poison?
(c) What precautions should be observed for safety?
- 15 5—Name the elements of the Chlorine Group. Give the symbol and the method of preparation of Iodine. State its use in dentistry.
- 15 6—Give the physical properties of Silver, and state its most important Salt.
(b) Describe a method of obtaining Silver from one of its native ores.
(c) Explain the chemical process for recovering pure Silver from refuse Amalgam.
- 15 7—Define Organic Chemistry.
(b) Discuss the Saliva giving its physical properties and constituents.
(c) Give the Sulphocyanate test.
(d) Name the chemical constituents of Dentine and Enamel.
- 15 8—You are given a specimen of urine containing an abundant sediment consisting chiefly of normal blood corpuscles; how must such a sediment be treated in order that the detection of other elements, if present, may be assured?

Professional Examinations

October 18, 1920.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WILLIAM P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1—Give derivation, dose for adult, and uses of the following drugs, Potassium Bromide, Nux Vomica, Phenacitine, Digitalis Sodium Bromide, Citrate of Magnesia, Aconite. |
| 10 | 2—Write two prescriptions of three components each (a) for a local anaesthetic (b) for an astringent mouth wash. |
| 10 | 3—Name and give internal medicinal dose of one drug for each of the following: Antisepetic, Cathartic, Sedative, Heart stimulant, Haemostatic. |
| 10 | 4—Define: Therapeutics, Incompatibility, Anaesthesia, Astringent, Asepsis, Alkaloid, Tincture, Prophylaxis. |
| 10 | 5—Give derivation and dental uses of the following drugs:—Cocaine, Tincture Iodine, Nitrite of Amyl, Bichloride of Mercury, Oxide of Zinc. |
| 10 | 6—Define erosion of the teeth. Give cause and your method of treatment. |
| 10 | 7—What causes hypertrophy of the gums. Give treatment with formula for mouth wash for same. |
| 10 | 8—Give etiology and method of treatment of Pyorrhea Alveolaris. |
| 10 | 9—Describe your method of pulp extirpation (a) with cocaine (b) with arsenious acid. |
| 10 | 10—What are the chief causes of death of the pulp, and give your treatment for abscessed tooth. |

Professional Examinations

June 1921

Chemistry and Physics

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

- | Value. | Question. |
|--------|---|
| 10 | 1.—Define: elasticity, ductility, malleability, volatility, acid, base, salt, neutral salt. |
| 10 | 2.—(a) What is the difference between assay and analysis?
(b) What chemical bacteria is present in dental caries? Does this product act on the mineral salts of the teeth? If so, how?
(c) Name four organic acids. |
| 10 | 3.—(a) Write the chemical name of each of the following:—
muriatic acid, quicklime, salt, cinnabar, epsom salts.
(b) Give chemical constituents of (a) dentine; (b) enamel.
(c) State the properties of each constituent mentioned. |
| 10 | 4.—(a) Give the properties and state the uses of:
1. Metallic Zinc.
2. Gold.
3. Silver.
4. Tin.
(b) Discuss the generation of galvanic currents between gold and silver fillings.
(c) What does the term "caret" signify? How do you find the "caret"? |
| 10 | 5.—Give the formula and properties of:
(a) Hydrochloric Acid.
(b) Sulphuric Acid.
(c) Sulphurous Acid.
(d) Phosphoric Acid.
(e) Carbolic Acid.
(f) Nitric Acid. |
| 10 | 6.—(a) Name some of the more malleable metals.
(b) Mention the two groups into which the metals are divided.
(c) What metal is the best conductor of heat?
(d) State the requisite of metals used for dies. |
| 10 | 7.—(a) What chemical forces have a tendency to decompose compound substances? Give a test.
(b) 1. What is meant by specific gravity?
2. Describe a hydrometer.
3. What is water of crystallization?
4. What is meant by specific heat of a metal?
(c) What is freezing? State Fahrenheit freezing point of 1. Water; 2. Alcohol; 3. Mercury. |
| 10 | 8.—(a) Name the chemical constituents of saliva.
(b) Mention the halogens and state in what respects they exhibit marked similarity. |
| 10 | 9.—(a) What are ferments? Describe briefly the process of fermentation.
(b) Describe the chemical action when (a) iron rusts; (b) wood burns; (c) silver is tarnished by coal gas.
(c) Form complete equations of the following:—
1. $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{HCl}$.
2. $\text{PbCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.
3. $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{NaNO}_3$.
5. $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl}$. |
| 10 | 10.—(a) Make a dental alloy for filling material.
(b) State the fusing properties of the metals.
(c) Give the requirements of a correct alloy. |

Professional Examinations

June 1921

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Classify the irregularities of the human teeth. Quote authority. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the alveolar process. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 3.—Describe the tissue changes that take place in tooth movement. |
| 10 | 4.—What is traumatic occlusion? |
| 10 | 5.—Enumerate the uses of X-Ray in dentistry. |
| 10 | 6.—Treat the subject of the too early extraction of deciduous teeth. |
| 10 | 7.—What are adenoids? Describe a typical case. |
| 10 | 8.—Define retention. How long should retainers be worn? |
| 10 | 9.—Describe the effects of ill-fitting bands and the possible results to the patient. |
| 10 | 10.—What use are you going to make of Orthodontia in your practice? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

Orthodontia

EXAMINER: ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—What is normal occlusion? Describe the forces which maintain it. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the tissue changes which take place when a tooth is moved. |
| 10 | 3.—Enumerate the uses of the X Ray in Orthodontia. |
| 10 | 4.—Describe the periodontal membrane. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 5.—Classify the human teeth. Quote authority. |
| 10 | 6.—What is anchorage? Illustrate. |
| 10 | 7.—How would you deal with the case of a young lady patient, age 20, presenting with an inlocked central? |
| 10 | 8.—Describe the technique of making bands and their adjustment to the teeth. |
| 10 | 9.—State your method of recording a practical case in Orthodontia with a view to being able to check up your prognosis. |
| 10 | 10.—What is the future of Orthodontia in modern dentistry and what use are you going to make of it? |

Professional Examinations

June 1921

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: DR. W. B. STEED

Value Question

- 10 1.—(a) In the re-breathing method of administering nitrous oxide and oxygen, by what gas is the oxygen in the bag replaced, and of what importance is this gas?
(b) How much can cyanosis be relied upon as a guide as to the depth of anesthesia when using N_2O .
- 20 2.—Describe a method of artificial respiration, and mention drugs used in a case where artificial respiration is necessary.
- 10 3.—(a) Give formula for a local anesthetic solution.
(b) What are the constituents of a ringier tablet?
- 10 4.—Mention four methods of applying local anesthetics, and give explanation of each.
What is the insufflation anesthesia?
When is this method of value?
- 15 5.—Describe the three positions of the needle and hypodermic syringe in blocking the inferior dental-lingual nerves.
- 10 6.—When are deep nerve blocking injections contra indicated by the intra-oral method?
- 15 7.—Where is the anterior palatine foramen located, by what structure or structures is it formed? What nerve or nerves passes through it, and what area of the mouth is supplied? Give the technique of the injection of same.
- 10 8.—What area is supplied by the long buccal nerve? Is it necessary to block this nerve for pulp removal and cavity preparation or for extraction?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

Anaesthetics

EXAMINER: DR. W. B. STEED.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 12½ | 1.—Discuss the examination and preparation of a patient prior to the administration of a General Anaesthetic. |
| 12½ | 2.—Enumerate the different pathological conditions which if present, would determine your choice of General Anaesthetic Agent, and state reasons. |
| 12½ | 3.—What is the state of contraction or dilatation of the pupils in full surgical anesthesia under:
(a) Nitrous Oxide.
(b) Ether.
(c) Chloroform. |
| 12½ | 4.—Describe in detail one method of artificial respiration. |
| 12½ | 5.—(a) Enumerate the qualifications of an ideal local anaesthetic solution.
(b) What local, and what general effects are produced by the presence of adrenalinechloride in a local anaesthetic solution. |
| 12½ | 6.—Describe minutely the technique of blocking the inferior dental and lingual nerves. |
| 12½ | 7.—Name, and give technique of two methods of anaesthetising the superior first and second bicuspid for cavity preparation, and for extraction. |
| 12½ | 8.—What are hypo, iso., and hyper tonic solutions, and describe their respective effects on tissue cells? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

Physiology and Histology

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 12½ | 1.—What are the functions of blood and lymph? |
| 12½ | 2.—Describe the respiratory and the systemic circulation of the blood, noting briefly the anatomical and functional differences in each. |
| 12½ | 3.—What part does the process of mastication play in the digestion of food? Name the digestive ferments found in the alimentary tract. |
| 12½ | 4.—What comprises the central nervous system? Name the terms used to designate impulses going to and from the central nervous system. |

HISTOLOGY

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 12½ | 5.—Describe the salivary glands. |
| 12½ | 6.—Of how many layers is the blastodermic layer composed: name them giving one example of a tissue formed from each. |
| 12½ | 7.—Describe the formation of the common dental germ or dental almina and the special dental germ. |
| 12½ | 8.—Describe the structural difference between modulated and non-modulated nerve fibres. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1921

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

EXAMINER: WILLIAM P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Define: Tincture, Astringent, Incompatibility, Alkaloid, Sedative, Haemostatic, Infection, Alkali, Anesthesia, Sialogogue. |
| 10 | 2.—(a) Give derivation and dental use of Nitrous Oxide.
(b) Describe its physiological effect. |
| 10 | 3.—Write a prescription containing at least three ingredients—
(a) For a mouth-wash.
(b) For a sedative. |
| 10 | 4.—Describe the physiological action of internal medicinal doses of Arsenic, Strychnine, and Nitrite of Amyl, and give the antidotes to these drugs. |
| 10 | 5.—Give derivation and dental uses of Cocaine Hydrochlorate, Carbolic Acid, Ether, Tinct. Iodine, Calomel, and Tinct. Aconite. |
| 10 | 6.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyrrhoea Alveolaris. |
| 10 | 7.—What is an alveolar abscess? Give causes and your treatment. |
| 10 | 8.—When is the extraction of teeth the correct procedure in dental practice? |
| 10 | 9.—Differentiate between infiltration and conductive anaesthesia and what are the attendant dangers in each case? |
| 10 | 10.—Describe your method for removal of a recently exposed pulp. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

Jurisprudence and Ethics

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 15 | 1.—Define: Latent injury; Suit; Negligence; Specialist; Minor; Statutes; Compensation; Injunction. |
| 15 | 2.—Define Malpractice and discuss the following factors where a suit for malpractice is entered:
Negligence on the part of the operator.
Contributory negligence.
Accidental injury.
Injuries where services are gratuitous.
Error of judgment. |
| 15 | 3.—(a) What distinguishes a profession from a trade?
(b) In the order of their importance give the objects of legislation to regulate the practice of dentistry. |
| 15 | 4.—Outline the legal status of the dentist with regard to the administration of general anesthetics and the writing of prescriptions. |
| 10 | 5.—Define Ethics and discuss your choice between a "time" and "Service" basis for estimating fees for services. |
| 10 | 6.—Outline your method of handling Syphilitics, intoxicated and colored patients. |
| 10 | 7.—Do you consider the dentist should have the M.D. degree, and discuss the advantages of Dominion registration? |
| 10 | 8.—Outline the characteristics of a successful dentist. |

Professional Examinations

June 1921

ETHICS and JURISPRUDENCE

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value Question

- 15 1.—Define: Guarantor; Survival of action; Tort; Statute of limitations; Rescission; Affidavit; Latitude of discretion; Waiver of exemption; Warranty of cure.
- 15 2.—Discuss the following factors in a malpractice suit:
 (a) Improper treatment NOT followed by injury.
 (b) Injury not preceeded by improper treatment.
 (c) Accidental injury not associated with negligence.
- 15 3.—Define: Liability, and discuss:
 (a) Liability for advising erroneous treatment.
 (b) Liability for communication of disease to patient.
- 15 4.—Define: Ethics, and outline a standard of ethics relative to the relations between—
 Dentist and patient;
 Dentist and fellow practitioner.
- 10 5.—Why is advertising not equally proper for the dentist and druggist; and state the means by which the dentist may advertise ethically.
- 10 6.—Give in order of importance the objects of legislation to regulate the practice of dentistry.
- 10 7.—What is an expert witness, and state what additional risks are assumed by a dentist who professes to practice as a specialist?
- 10 8.—To what extent is the dentist protected in the administration of general anesthetics, and in the use of local anesthetics whose formula are unknown.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

Anatomy

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—A. What nerves supply the tongue?
B. What nerves supply the muscles of expression? |
| 15 | 2.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles:
(a) Depressor Anguli Oris.
(b) Buccinator.
(c) Platysma Myoides. |
| 15 | 3.—Give the origin, course and distribution of the Internal Maxillary artery. |
| 16 | 4.—Describe fully the Seventh or Facial nerve. |
| 12 | 5.—Describe and give the articulations of the Malar bone. |
| 10 | 6.—Mention the bones that form the Septum of the nose. |
| 12 | 7.—Describe the Temporo-Mandibular joint. |
| 10 | 8.—Tell all you know about the Spheno-Maxillary fossa. |

Professional Examinations

June 1921

Chemistry and Physics

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

- | Value. | Question. |
|--------|---|
| 10 | 1.—Define: elasticity, ductility, malleability, volatility, acid, base, salt, neutral salt. |
| 10 | 2.—(a) What is the difference between assay and analysis?
(b) What chemical bacteria is present in dental caries? Does this product act on the mineral salts of the teeth? If so, how?
(c) Name four organic acids. |
| 10 | 3.—(a) Write the chemical name of each of the following:—
muriatic acid, quicklime, salt, cinnabar, epsom salts.
(b) Give chemical constituents of (a) dentine; (b) enamel.
(c) State the properties of each constituent mentioned. |
| 10 | 4.—(a) Give the properties and state the uses of:
1. Metallic Zinc.
2. Gold.
3. Silver.
4. Tin.
(b) Discuss the generation of galvanic currents between gold and silver fillings.
(c) What does the term "caret" signify? How do you find the "caret"? |
| 10 | 5.—Give the formula and properties of:
(a) Hydrochloric Acid.
(b) Sulphuric Acid.
(c) Sulphurous Acid.
(d) Phosphoric Acid.
(e) Carbolic Acid.
(f) Nitric Acid. |
| 10 | 6.—(a) Name some of the more malleable metals.
(b) Mention the two groups into which the metals are divided.
(c) What metal is the best conductor of heat?
(d) State the requisite of metals used for dies. |
| 10 | 7.—(a) What chemical forces have a tendency to decompose compound substances? Give a test.
(b) 1. What is meant by specific gravity?
2. Describe a hydrometer.
3. What is water of crystallization?
4. What is meant by specific heat of a metal?
(c) What is freezing? State Fahrenheit freezing point of 1. Water; 2. Alcohol; 3. Mercury. |
| 10 | 8.—(a) Name the chemical constituents of saliva.
(b) Mention the halogens and state in what respects they exhibit marked similarity. |
| 10 | 9.—(a) What are ferments? Describe briefly the process of fermentation.
(b) Describe the chemical action when (a) iron rusts; (b) wood burns; (c) silver is tarnished by coal gas.
(c) Form complete equations of the following:—
1. $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{HCL}$.
2. $\text{PbCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.
3. $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{NaNO}_3$.
5. $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCL}$. |
| 10 | 10.—(a) Make a dental alloy for filling material.
(b) State the fusing properties of the metals.
(c) Give the requirements of a correct alloy. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

Pathology and Bacteriology

EXAMINER: DR. D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1.—Define and give minutely the pathology of inflammation. |
| 15 | 2.—Define a wound: name the different varieties of wounds and give pathology of the healing in each variety. |
| 15 | 3.—State the pathological changes that occur in:
(1) Carcinoma.
(2) Aneurism.
(3) Caries of bone.
(4) Pulp nodules.
(5) A neglected exposed pulp. |
| 15 | 4.—Name and describe the various forms of stomatitis. |
| 15 | 5.—What manifestations of syphilis are to be looked for in the mouth? |

BACTERIOLOGY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | 6.—Describe the process of bacterial development. How are bacteria destroyed? |
| 15 | 7.—Describe:
(1) Acquired immunity.
(2) Parasite.
(3) Septicemia.
(4) Mixed infection.
(5) Streptococci. |
| 13 | 8.—Mention the possible channels of infection in the human body and tell how nature combats the organism in each case. |

Professional Examinations

June 1921

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

PATHOLOGY

Value Question

- 15 1.—Describe the pathology of—
 (a) Dental caries;
 (b) Pyorrhea alveolaris;
 (c) Chronic alveolar abscess.
- 15 2.—Describe the various tumors which may be found in the
 oral cavity.
- 12 3.—Give the pathology of pulpitis and pericementitis.
- 15 4.—State the pathological conditions that may occur in:
 (a) Antrum of Highmore;
 (b) An impacted third molar;
 (c) Ill-fitting dentures.
- 13 5.—Describe the various forms of stomatitis.

BACTERIOLOGY

- 10 6.—Classify and describe bacteria.
- 10 7.—Describe immunity.
- 10 8.—How are bacteria destroyed—
 (a) In contact with the body;
 (b) Outside the body?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1921

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 11 | 1.—(a) At what age is calcification of the first permanent molar complete? |
| | (b) At what age are all the deciduous teeth normally in place? |
| 11 | 2.—Define the terms "Gingivitis," "Dead Tooth," "Granuloma," "Erosion," "Abrasion." |
| 11 | 3.—What are the causes of hypersensitive dentine and what remedies would you suggest? |
| 11 | 4.—How would you diagnose a case of facial neuralgia and how would you attempt to locate the cause? |
| 11 | 5.—State methods of devitalization and advantages and disadvantages of each. |
| 11 | 6.—What conditions would guide you in your decision whether or not to attempt to treat a tooth with an apical infection? |
| 11 | 7.—Give details of a prophylactic treatment. |
| 11 | 8.—Give details of your preparation of a cavity in the disto occlusal of a lower first molar for an amalgam filling, also technic of inserting and finishing the filling. |
| 12 | 9.—Describe "Trench mouth" and give your treatment for it. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1921

Operative Dentistry

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—(a) At what age are all the deciduous teeth normally in position in the mouth?
(b) Explain what conditions in the growing child effect the normal structure of the permanent teeth. |
| 10 | 2.—Give reasons why the deciduous teeth should be kept healthy and in place until the permanent teeth are ready to replace them. |
| 10 | 3.—Distinguish between salivary and serumal calculus. Give causes for the recession of the gums. |
| 10 | 4.—How would you diagnose and treat
(a) Acute pulpitis.
(b) Incipient abscess. |
| 10 | 5.—Explain what is meant by the following terms:
"Extension for prevention"; "Periodontal"; or "Calcie abscess"; dead tooth"; "Erosion" and "Abrasion". |
| 10 | 6.—What are the differences in the preparation of cavities for gold Inlays, Amalgam fillings and Enamel fillings? |
| 10 | 7.—What do you understand by traumatic occlusion?
What are its causes and what may be its result? |
| 10 | 8.—What instructions would you give your patients regarding the daily care of the teeth? |
| 10 | 9.—Discuss the subject of general infections in relation to what effect they may have on the teeth, and what effect may focal infections have on the general health. |
| 10 | 10.—What considerations would guide you in your decision whether you would attempt to treat and save a tooth with an apical infection or not? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

Medicine and Surgery

EXAMINER: DR. C. N. ABBOTT.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—What are the most important symptoms found in well developed cases of Emphysema? |
| 10 | 2.—In the diagnosis of acute general peritonitis, what conditions are most apt to be mistaken for this disease? |
| 10 | 3.—Discuss Anthritis Deformans as a chronic infection or as of Neurotic origin. |
| 10 | 4.—Describe Etiology and Treatment of acute osteomyelitis. |
| 10 | 5.—Briefly describe the effects of depraved oral conditions upon nutrition; also specific results. |
| 10 | 6.—Describe Etiology, Symptoms and Treatment of Ludwigs Angina. |
| 10 | 7.—Mention five conditions which are the usual types seen in early carcinoma of the tongue. |
| 10 | 8.—Describe minutely the operation for entering the antrum through canine fossa with removal of polypus. |
| 10 | 9.—Discuss the immunization theory as applied to oral infections. |
| 10 | 10.—Describe the symptoms and physical signs found in dilatation of the heart. |

Professional Examinations

June 1921

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK, AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: JOHN W. CLAY, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 14 | 1.—Give in detail, with diagrams, the preparation of an upper bicuspid tooth for a carmichael inlay, to be used as an abutment for a fixed bridge. |
| 12 | 2.—Describe minutely the preparation of a wax pattern for the above case. |
| 10 | 3.—How would you replace the two lower centrals, the adjoining teeth being sound? |
| 10 | 4.—What type of restoration would you use for a patient who has lost the lower right second bicuspid and all the lower right molars, the other teeth being sound? |
| 18 | 5.—Describe the steps necessary to complete the above mentioned restoration. |
| 8 | 6.—Discuss (a) Articulators, (b) Materials for making models. |
| 14 | 7.—Tell what you know of the uses of copper in Dentistry. |
| 14 | 8.—Give the fusing point of Cu. Ag. Au. Pt. Pb. Sn. and Cd. Arrange the above metals in order of (a) Ductility, and (b) Atomic weight. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

*Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridgework
and Metallurgy*

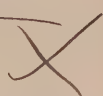
EXAMINER: JOHN W. CLAY, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 18 | 1.—Describe in detail the taking of upper and lower impressions for edentulous mouths. |
| 18 | 2.—Give your technic in detail for replacement of the lower posterior teeth, with the anterior six lower teeth in place. |
| 14 | 3. Describe the investing, heating, and casting process of gold inlay work, showing in full the steps necessary to produce well fitting inlays. |
| 10 | 4.—Tell briefly how you would replace the two upper right bicuspid teeth, the adjoining teeth being sound. |
| 8 | 5.—Describe the taking of impressions and making models, for a case of fracture of the mandible through the socket of the left cuspid, and also between the right first and second bicuspid. |
| 10 | 6.—Give the steps necessary to finish a splint for the case described in question five (5). |
| 16 | 7.—Describe fully the alloys of gold in use in dentistry. |
| 6 | 8.—Discuss the tempering of steel for dental instruments. |

Professional Examinations

June 1921



PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK, AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: JOHN W. CLAY, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 14 | 1.—Give in detail, with diagrams, the preparation of an upper bicuspid tooth for a carmichael inlay, to be used as an abutment for a fixed bridge. |
| 12 | 2.—Describe minutely the preparation of a wax pattern for the above case. |
| 10 | 3.—How would you replace the two lower centrals, the adjoining teeth being sound? |
| 10 | 4.—What type of restoration would you use for a patient who has lost the lower right second bicuspid and all the lower right molars, the other teeth being sound? |
| 18 | 5.—Describe the steps necessary to complete the above mentioned restoration. |
| 8 | 6.—Discuss (a) Articulators, (b) Materials for making models. |
| 14 | 7.—Tell what you know of the uses of copper in Dentistry. |
| 14 | 8.—Give the fusing point of Cu. Ag. Au. Pt. Pb. Sn. and Cd. Arrange the above metals in order of (a) Ductility, and (b) Atomic weight. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

PATHOLOGY

Value Question

- 15 1.—Describe the pathology of—
 (a) Dental caries;
 (b) Pyorrhea alveolaris;
 (c) Chronic alveolar abscess.
- 15 2.—Describe the various tumors which may be found in the
 oral cavity.
- 12 3.—Give the pathology of pulpitis and pericementitis.
- 15 4.—State the pathological conditions that may occur in:
 (a) Antrum of Highmore;
 (b) An impacted third molar;
 (c) Ill-fitting dentures.
- 13 5.—Describe the various forms of stomatitis.

BACTERIOLOGY

- 10 6.—Classify and describe bacteria.
- 10 7.—Describe immunity.
- 10 8.—How are bacteria destroyed—
 (a) In contact with the body;
 (b) Outside the body?

Professional Examinations

June 1921

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Value Question

- 10 1.—Define: Chemistry, analysis, synthesis, combustion, osmose, diffusion, element, physics.
Write the reaction of the following: The making of Iron Sulphide; the making of Hydrochloric Acid; the making of Oxygen. (Draw apparatus).
- 10 2.—(a) Write the chemical name of each of the following: Meuriatic Acid, Quick Lime, Cinnabar, Epsom Salts.
(b) Mention three acids commonly employed in dentistry and give the specific use of each.
- 10 3.—Describe Mercury; state some of its general uses.
(a) How may it act as an irritant poison?
(b) What precautions should be observed for safety?
- 10 4.—Define Organic Chemistry.
(a) Discuss the Saliva, giving its physical properties and constituents.
Give the Sulphocyanate test.
(c) Name the chemical constituents of Dentine and Enamel.
- 10 5.—State the law of Avogadro and explain its relation to modern Dentistry.
- 10 6.—What physical forces have a tendency to decompose compound substances. Give examples.
- 10 7.—Describe a method by which electricity produces (a) Heat, (b) Light, (c) Mechanical Energy. Show that electricity favors chemical action.
- 10 8.—When testing for albumin in urine, how do you determine between it and other coagulable proteids?
- 10 9.—(a) Give the proper proportions of each of the following in a good dental alloy: Gold; Silver; Tin; Copper; Lead.
(b) How does alloying of metals affect the fusibility, ductility and tenacity?
- 10 10.—(a) How do you raise gold from lower to higher carat?
(b) Mention a solvent for Gold and Platinum.
(c) Name several metals which readily impair or destroy the malleability and ductility of Gold.
(d) What salt of silver is used in Dentistry? Give its formula.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

Jurisprudence and Ethics

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 15 | 1.—Define: Latent injury; Suit; Negligence; Specialist; Minor; Statutes; Compensation; Injunction. |
| 15 | 2.—Define Malpractice and discuss the following factors where a suit for malpractice is entered:
Negligence on the part of the operator.
Contributory negligence.
Accidental injury.
Injuries where services are gratuitous.
Error of judgment. |
| 15 | 3.—(a) What distinguishes a profession from a trade?
(b) In the order of their importance give the objects of legislation to regulate the practice of dentistry. |
| 15 | 4.—Outline the legal status of the dentist with regard to the administration of general anesthetics and the writing of prescriptions. |
| 10 | 5.—Define Ethics and discuss your choice between a "time" and "Service" basis for estimating fees for services. |
| 10 | 6.—Outline your method of handling Syphilitics, intoxicated and colored patients. |
| 10 | 7.—Do you consider the dentist should have the M.D. degree, and discuss the advantages of Dominion registration? |
| 10 | 8.—Outline the characteristics of a successful dentist. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1921

Operative Dentistry

EXAMINER: W. A. BLACK, M.A., D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—(a) At what age are all the deciduous teeth normally in position in the mouth?
(b) Explain what conditions in the growing child effect the normal structure of the permanent teeth. |
| 10 | 2.—Give reasons why the deciduous teeth should be kept healthy and in place until the permanent teeth are ready to replace them. |
| 10 | 3.—Distinguish between salivary and serumal calculus. Give causes for the recession of the gums. |
| 10 | 4.—How would you diagnose and treat
(a) Acute pulpitis.
(b) Incipient abscess. |
| 10 | 5.—Explain what is meant by the following terms:
"Extension for prevention"; "Periodontal"; or "Calciic abscess"; dead tooth"; "Erosion" and "Abrasion". |
| 10 | 6.—What are the differences in the preparation of cavities for gold Inlays, Amalgam fillings and Enamel fillings? |
| 10 | 7.—What do you understand by traumatic occlusion?
What are its causes and what may be its result? |
| 10 | 8.—What instructions would you give your patients regarding the daily care of the teeth? |
| 10 | 9.—Discuss the subject of general infections in relation to what effect they may have on the teeth, and what effect may focal infections have on the general health. |
| 10 | 10.—What considerations would guide you in your decision whether you would attempt to treat and save a tooth with an apical infection or not? |

Professional Examinations

June 1921

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: DR. W. B. STEED

Value Question

- 10 1.—(a) In the re-breathing method of administering nitrous oxide and oxygen, by what gas is the oxygen in the bag replaced, and of what importance is this gas?
 (b) How much can cyanosis be relied upon as a guide as to the depth of anesthesia when using N₂O.
- 20 2.—Describe a method of artificial respiration, and mention drugs used in a case where artificial respiration is necessary.
- 10 3.—(a) Give formula for a local anesthetic solution.
 (b) What are the constituents of a ringer tablet?
- 10 4.—Mention four methods of applying local anesthetics, and give explanation of each.
 What is the insufflation anesthesia?
 When is this method of value?
- 15 5.—Describe the three positions of the needle and hypodermic syringe in blocking the inferior dental-lingual nerves.
- 10 6.—When are deep nerve blocking injections contra indicated by the intra-oral method?
- 15 7.—Where is the anterior palatine foramen located, by what structure or structures is it formed? What nerve or nerves passes through it, and what area of the mouth is supplied? Give the technique of the injection of same.
- 10 8.—What area is supplied by the long buccal nerve? Is it necessary to block this nerve for pulp removal and cavity preparation or for extraction?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

Physiology and Histology

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 12½ | 1.—What are the functions of blood and lymph? |
| 12½ | 2.—Describe the respiratory and the systemic circulation of the blood, noting briefly the anatomical and functional differences in each. |
| 12½ | 3.—What part does the process of mastication play in the digestion of food? Name the digestive ferments found in the alimentary tract. |
| 12½ | 4.—What comprises the central nervous system? Name the terms used to designate impulses going to and from the central nervous system. |

HISTOLOGY

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 12½ | 5.—Describe the salivary glands. |
| 12½ | 6.—Of how many layers is the blastodermic layer composed: name them giving one example of a tissue formed from each. |
| 12½ | 7.—Describe the formation of the common dental germ or dental almina and the special dental germ. |
| 12½ | 8.—Describe the structural difference between modulated and non-modulated nerve fibres. |

Professional Examinations

June 1921

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Classify the irregularities of the human teeth. Quote authority. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the alveolar process. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 3.—Describe the tissue changes that take place in tooth movement. |
| 10 | 4.—What is traumatic occlusion? |
| 10 | 5.—Enumerate the uses of X-Ray in dentistry. |
| 10 | 6.—Treat the subject of the too early extraction of deciduous teeth. |
| 10 | 7.—What are adenoids? Describe a typical case. |
| 10 | 8.—Define retention. How long should retainers be worn? |
| 10 | 9.—Describe the effects of ill-fitting bands and the possible results to the patient. |
| 10 | 10.—What use are you going to make of Orthodontia in your practice? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
June 1921

Anatomy

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Value. Question.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—A. What nerves supply the tongue?
B. What nerves supply the muscles of expression? |
| 15 | 2.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles:
(a) Depressor Anguli Oris.
(b) Buccinator.
(c) Platysma Myoides. |
| 15 | 3.—Give the origin, course and distribution of the Internal Maxillary artery. |
| 16 | 4.—Describe fully the Seventh or Facial nerve. |
| 12 | 5.—Describe and give the articulations of the Malar bone. |
| 10 | 6.—Mention the bones that form the Septum of the nose. |
| 12 | 7.—Describe the Temporo-Mandibular joint. |
| 10 | 8.—Tell all you know about the Spheno-Maxillary fossa. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1922

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Value Question

- 10 1.—Define: Chemistry, Analysis, Combustion, Physics, Diffusion, Metallurgy.
- b.* How do acids and bases differ in properties?
- c.* What are the products of the union of an acid and base?
- d.* Equate two such unions.
- 10 2.—Equate what chemical reactions occur when
- a.* Water is put upon quicklime.
- b.* HCL is put upon zinc.
- c.* Iron filings and sulphur strongly heated in an ignition tube.
- d.* Potassium is put upon water.
- e.* Silver is dissolved in dilute nitric acid.
- f.* KClO₃ is strongly heated in a test tube.
- 10 3.—What is Sodium-Silicate?
- a.* Mention its uses in dentistry.
- b.* Name the chemical constituents of dentine and enamel.
- c.* Mention the elements that enter the organic compound.
- 10 4.—*a.* How much zinc will be used in producing 100 grams of

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1922

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Give derivation, dental uses and method of application of the following drugs: Bichloride of Mercury, Trichloroacetic Acid, Nitrite of Amyl, Arsenious Acid, Advenalin Chloride, Tincture of Iodine. |
| 10 | 2.—Write a complete prescription containing at least three ingredients:
1. - To use when oral fluid shows acidity.
2. - For sedative to prepare patient for dental operation. |
| 10 | 3.—Give derivation and dental uses of the following drugs: Bromide of Ethyl, Hydrogen Peroxide, Tinct, Nucis Vomicae, Digitalis Sulphate of Morphine, Quinine Sulphate. |
| 10 | 4.—Give derivation and dental uses of Cocaine Hydrochlorate. What are the dangers attending its use? Give antidote. |
| 10 | 5.—Define Tincture, Alkaloid, Septicemia, Plethora, Stasis, Antiseptic, Inflammation, Ulcer, Anaesthetic, Anemia. |
| 10 | 6.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris. |
| 10 | 7.—What is an Alveolar Abscess? Give treatment. |
| 10 | 8.—Give method of treatment of exposed pulp 1. with cocaine, 2. with arsenious acid. |
| 10 | 9.—What factors would determine your action in the extraction of teeth? Give your method of infiltration and conductive anaesthesia. |
| 10 | 10.—What conditions would you find in a patient's mouth that might lead you to suspect syphilis? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1922

ANESTHETICS

EXAMINER: DR. W. B. STEED

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Define: General Anesthetics, Local Anesthetics, Narcosis, Block Anesthesia, Analgesia. |
| 10 | 2.—Mention and briefly discuss the different factors entering into the choice of a general anesthetic. |
| 10 | 3.—Describe the stages of ether narcosis up to that of full surgical anesthesia. |
| 10 | 4.—What care should a patient receive while recovering from an ether anesthetization? |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the Sylvester method of artificial respiration. |
| 10 | 6.—Describe the action of chloroform on (a) circulation, (b) respiration, (c) nervous system. |
| 10 | 7.—What qualifications should a local anesthetic solution possess? |
| 10 | 8.—Discuss the care of a local anesthesia instrumentarium. |
| 10 | 9.—Give in detail the technique of blocking the Inferior Dental Lingual Nerve. |
| 10 | 10.—Name injections necessary to anesthetise all the teeth in the upper jaw for extraction. |

- 15 1.—Define: Evidence, Suit in tort, Jurisdiction, and distinguish
between nominal, compensatory and punitive damages.
- 15 2.—Discuss briefly: (a) General liability of parent.
(b) Liability for infant.
(c) The term “reputable” or “in good
standing” as applied to a dental college.
- 15 3.—(a) What constitutes negligence?
(b) To what extent can an operator vary an agreed upon
operation after the patient has been placed under an
anesthetic?
- 15 4.—Define Ethics and discuss:
(a) Duty of the profession to the patients.
(b) Maintaining professional character.
(c) Relation between dentist and physicians.
- 10 5.—What requirements do the most usual form of statutes pro-
vide as a prerequisite to the right to practice dentistry?
- 10 6.—What tests would determine the admissability of “expert
testimony”?
- 10 7.—(a) Discuss the question of fees where no relief is effected.
(b) Discuss your legal status in prescribing drugs for internal
use.
- 10 8.—Discuss the advantages of Dominion Registration.

Professional Examinations

June 1922

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

PATHOLOGY

- 15 1.—Define a wound, name the different kinds of wounds and describe the healing of wounds.
- 15 2.—Give a full account of the various pathological conditions to be found associated with the pulp.
- 8 3.—Define: (a) Aneurism (b) Abscess
(c) Hypertrophy (d) Carcinoma
(e) Dermoid Cyst (f) Epitheloma
(g) Infarction (h) Thrombosis
- 10 4.—Give the pathology of the caries and necrosis of bone.
- 12 5.—Give the pathology of dental caries.

15 6.—Classify bacteria and describe the process of their develop-
 ment.

15 7.—Describe fully immunity.

10 8.—Define: (a) Mixed Infection
 (b) Toxine
 (c) Septicemia
 (d) Parasite
 (e) Pyaemia

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1922

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Define: Expansion arch, Frenium labium, Articulation, Facial harmony, Traumatic occlusion. |
| 10 | 2.—Give Classification of the irregularities of the human teeth quoting authority. |
| 10 | 3.—Define anchorage. Give examples and illustrate. |
| 10 | 4.—Discuss retention. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 5.—Give the technique of making models. What is essential to record in your cases for future reference? |
| 10 | 6.—What value is the X-Ray in Orthodontia? |
| 10 | 7.—Describe a case of badly enlarged tonsils and adenoids. What is your advise and prognosis in this case? |
| 10 | 8.—In adjusting bands for a long case in Orthodontia, what precautions are necessary to take? Describe the ill effects of a badly fitting set of bands. |
| 10 | 9.—Describe the Peridental Membrane. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 10.—What are the forces which preserve the normal arches? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1922

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: DR. C. H. WEICKER

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 11 | 1.—Mention the muscles attached to the Sphenoid Bone. |
| 12 | 2.—Locate and describe the Submaxillary Salivary Glands and Ducts, giving their blood and nerve supply. |
| 15 | 3.—Give the boundaries of the Carotid Triangle, (one of the Subdivisions of the Anterior Triangle of the neck), and name the arteries, veins and nerves found during the dissection. |
| 12 | 4.—Name and give origin and insertion of the extrinsic muscles of the tongue. |
| 10 | 5.—What bones encase the brain and what is their relative position? |
| 10 | 6.—Describe the Glenoid Fossa. |
| 18 | 7.—Give the origin, course and distribution of the Superior Maxillary Nerve. |
| 12 | 8.—Describe the Ramus of the Mandible and show by a diagram its muscular attachments. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1922

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

Value	Question	PHYSIOLOGY
10	1.—Name and describe the circulating fluids of the body.	
10	2.—Describe the changes taking place in ingested food from the time it is taken into the mouth until it reaches the colon.	
10	3.—Describe the action of the heart.	
10	4.—Describe the mechanical phenomena of respiration.	
10	5.—How does excretion of waste product take place?	
		HISTOLOGY
10	6.—Name the different kinds of connective and muscular tissue in the body.	
10	7.—Describe the formation of tissue from embryonic cells.	
10	8.—Name and describe the lingual papillae.	
10	9.—Name and describe the different kinds of nerve fibres.	
10	10.—Describe the structure and development of the teeth.	

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1922

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. MORRISON, M.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Central incisor, putrescent with fistula. Give each step in order of your treatment and filling of root. |
| 10 | 2.—For the six upper anterior teeth compare:
<i>a.</i> Gold inlay, gold foil and silicate - for fillings.
<i>b.</i> Give an instance where each would in your judgement be the best filling to use. |
| 10 | 3.—Give a complete oral diagnosis where oral foci of infection are suspected. |
| 10 | 4.—Diagnose hyperemia of Pulp and give treatment for same. |
| 10 | 5.—In Excavating cavity pulp is exposed, give your treatment for saving of tooth. |
| 10 | 6.—In saving of temporary teeth compare: - Copper amalgam, copper cement and gutta percha, and say where you would use each as a filling material. |
| 10 | 7.—Give five reasons where you would advise extraction in the adult. |
| 10 | 8.—Explain the relations of food to the developement of the normal teeth. |
| 10 | 9.—In child 14 years old, the first molar has large occlusal cavity. give treatment:
<i>a.</i> When pulp is healthy.
<i>b.</i> Where pulp is diseased and walls of cavity very frail |
| 10 | 10.—Give the conditions, systemic and oral, necessary to a healthy oral cavity. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations **June 1922**

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: JOHN W. CLAY, D D S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | 1.—Given suitable models, describe taking the bite for an edentulous mouth. |
| 10 | 2.—Discuss the question of clasps for dentures. |
| 16 | 3.—Give in detail your treatment of a case where all the upper bicuspid and molars are absent. |
| 14 | 4.—Describe minutely with diagrams the preparation of a molar tooth for a three-quarter gold crown or Carmichael inlay. |
| 12 | 5.—Give the steps necessary to replace a lost upper right central incisor. |
| 12 | 6.—What factors should be considered in deciding between fixed and removable work for the replacement of lost teeth? |

METALLURGY

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 7.—What compounds of copper are used in Dentistry? What influence does the metal have on the various compounds of which it forms a part? |
| 12 | 8.—Give the Sp. G. and melting point of Zn, Ag, Cu, Pt, Pb and Sn. |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1922

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: DR. C. N. ABBOTT

Value Question

- 15 1.—In treatment of Maxillary Sinus disease describe technique and post operative treatment for cases which do not demand a radical operation.
- 10 2.—What measures would you take to control post operative pain resulting from compressing and traumatizing tissue in oral surgery?
- 15 3.—What factors determine the successful outcome of a deep nerve block injection with alcohol in treatment of Tic Douloureux? Describe preparation of patient for injection.
- 10 4.—How would you distinguish between tumors of malignant growth from those which are benign?
- 10 5.—What circumstances tend to produce arterio sclerosis? Describe the pulse as found in this disease.
- 15 6.—What do you understand by Chronic Endocarditis? Give morbid anatomy.
- 10 7.—Describe the distinctive features found in major Epilepsy. What condition closely simulates true Epilepsy?
- 15 8.—What are the chief features found in Anaemia? Describe the condition of the blood.

Professional Examinations

September 1922

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 14 | 1.—State the requirements of perfect upper and lower impressions for an edentulous mouth and describe in detail your method of obtaining the upper impression, |
| 6 | 2.—(a) What factors tend to hold a full denture in place?
(b) What factors tend to dislodge a full denture, and how would you overcome each? |
| 14 | 3.—Classify faces and tooth forms, and discuss their relation. |
| 14 | 4.—Describe fully your method of restoration for a patient who has lost both upper right bicuspid and upper right lateral, the adjacent teeth being vital, and of perfect formation and articulation. |
| 10 | 5.—Discuss clasps:
(a) Swaged vs. cast.
(b) Flat vs. round or half round.
(c) Material used, quality and gauge. |
| 10 | 6.—Discuss relative values of removable bridgework and fixed bridgework. |
| 10 | 7.—An ounce of gold alloy is eighteen karats fine. The alloy is equal parts of silver and copper. Describe your method of refining, so as to save each of the three metals in the alloy, and what weight of each should you have? |
| 10 | 8.—Give fusing point and atomic weight, and chemical symbol of gold, silver, platinum, zinc and lead. |

Professional Examinations

September 1922

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Value Question

- 10 1.—(a) Define Chemistry, Physics.
(b) Write reactions of following:
The making of Magnesium Oxide.
The making of Silver Nitrate.
The making of Sodium Carbonate from Common Salt.
- 10 2.—(a) Describe and explain what happens chemically when a piece of Sodium is placed in water.
(b) Equate what happens if Nitric Acid is added to the liquid left from the experiment mentioned above, until the reaction is neutral.
(c) How could a solid now be obtained from a liquid?
(d) What will happen if Sulphuric Acid is mixed with the solid and heat applied? Give equations.
- 10 3.—(a) Give two methods of obtaining Hydrogen.
(b) Distinguish between Oxygen and Ozone.
- 10 4.—Explain the reaction of H_2O_2 on putrescent pulp
- 10 5.—Describe the conditions in which Carbon is found in Nature
- 10 6.—Describe a method by which the four chief constituents of atmospheric air may be obtained.
- 10 7.—(a) Describe Mercury, Arsenic. State some of their general uses.
(b) Name the chemical constituents of Saliva.
(c) Mention three (3) acids commonly employed in Dentistry and give the specific use of each.
- 10 8.—Describe the Bunsen Burner and give the chemistry of the flame.
- 10 9.—Describe the characteristics of Matter in
(a) The solid state. (b) The liquid state.
(c) The gaseous state.
- 10 10.—(a) Describe a method of obtaining the specific gravity of a solid.
(d) What physical forces have a tendency to decompose compound substances? Give equations.

Professional Examinations

September 1922

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

Value Question

PHYSIOLOGY

- 10 1.—Describe the circulation of the blood and lymph.
- 10 2.—Name the “ferment of ferments” present in the blood and in the succus entericus of the small intestine that resemble one another in action. Describe their action.
- 10 3.—Name the classes of proximate principles forming a typical diet.
- 10 4.—From which class of proximate principles is the serum-albumen and the serum-globulin of the blood recruited.
- 10 5.—How are nerves classified?

HISTOLOGY

- 10 6.—Define and describe a simple cell.
- 10 7.—What are the properties exhibited by living cells?
- 10 8.—Describe cell division.
- 10 9.—Describe an epithelium.
- 10 10.—How are epithelia classified? Name the different classes.

Professional Examinations

September 1922

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. MORRISON, M.D.S., D.D.S.

Value Question

- 15 1.—What is meant by the following terms?
- a. Traumatic occlusion.
 - b. Erosion.
 - c. Focal Infection.
- 15 2.—Cite three instances where you would retain a devitalized tooth in the mouth.
Explain reasons fully.
- 15 3.—“Hypersensitive Dentine.” Give cause and method of treatment.
- 15 4.—Give technic of cavity preparation and filling for silicate.
- 20 5.—“Pericementitis”. Give cause, symptoms and treatment.
- 20 6.—Make a diagram of the complete upper set of temporary and permanent teeth indicating the time of eruption of each tooth.

Professional Examinations

September 1922

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value Question

- 15 1.—Define: Accrual of cause; Statutes of limitations; Negligence; Rescission; Affirmation; Jurisdiction; Suit in Tort.
- 15 2.—(a) Discuss the legal aspect of operating on Sunday.
 (b) Discuss your liability for the action of a partner or assistant.
- 15 3.—(a) Why are commercial methods of advertizing not permissible in the practice of a profession.
 (b) Outline ethical methods by which your practice may be built up.
- 15 4.—Outline your procedure in the following instances:
 (a) Patient claims that denture made by you is unsatisfactory.
 (b) Accidental error in extracting.
 (c) Dislocation during extracting.
- 10 5.—Discuss:
 (a) Liability of Infants.
 (b) Liability of parents.
 (c) Liability of parents for services not classed as necessities.
- 10 6.—(a) Distinguish between nominal, compensatory and punitive damages.
 (b) Arrange in what you consider the order of their importance.
 a. Your alma mater.
 b. Your profession.
 c. Yourself.
 d. Your patients.
- 10 7.—In the order of their importance give the objects of legislation to regulate the practice of Dentistry.
- 10 8.—Enumerate some of the grounds for the revocation of a licence by body issuing same.

Professional Examinations
September 1922

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: C. N. ABBOTT, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—Describe minutely the operation for entering antrum through canine fossa with removal of polypus. |
| 10 | 2.—In the diagnosis of acute general peritonitis what conditions are most apt to be mistaken for the disease? |
| 10 | 3.—What precautions would you take to prevent infection following cleft palate operation? Also give your treatment in a case of infection. |
| 10 | 4.—Describe conditions found in early carcinoma of the tongue. |
| 10 | 5.—Discuss the influence of some chronic systemic diseases on the oral cavity. |
| 10 | 6.—What are anti toxins? Describe their therapeutic uses. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe some of the most satisfactory and recent methods of treating compound fractures of the jaw. |
| 10 | 8.—Name and describe the three chief clinical types of infection. |
| 10 | 9.—What diseases of the maxillary sinus may be confounded with abscess on suppuration of the sinus. |
| 10 | 10.—Name the most marked clinical features which distinguish benign from malignant tumors. |

Professional Examinations

September 1922

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

THERAPEUTICS

Value Question

- 10 1.—Define Therapeutics, Incompatibility, Tincture, Sialogogue, Germicide, Conductive Anaesthesia, Pulse, Hyperemia, Infection.
- 10 2.—Write prescription containing three ingredients for
 - (a) Acid condition of oral fluid.
 - (b) For nerve tonic preparatory to dental operations.
- 10 3.—What is inflammation? State briefly the general treatment for same.
- 10 4.—Give etiology of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris and your method of treatment.
- 10 5.—Describe treatment of Chronic Alveolar Abscess with Sinus.
- 10 6.—What is Pulp Capping? When is it indicated and what is the prognosis?

MATERIA MEDICA

- 10 7.—Describe and give adult dose of the following:—Tinct., Nucis Vomica., Iod., Potassie, Tinct. Aconite, Calomel, Tinct. Digitalis.
- 10 8.—Opium (a) Give name and adult doses of two of its preparations, (b) Name and describe its most potent alkaloid.
- 10 9.—Describe physiological action of Cocaine Hydrochlorate. Give precautions in use and means of aid in case of toxic effect.
- 10 10.—What is artificial respiration and how is it accomplished.

Professional Examinations

September 1922

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S

Value Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 15 | 1.—Give a minute description of the Petrous portion of the Temporal bone. |
| 12 | 2.—Name the bones entering into the following of;
(a) Orbital cavities.
(b) Nasal cavities. |
| 15 | 3.—Name the branches of the external Carotid artery and give the course, relations and branches of any two of them. |
| 20 | 4.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles:
1. Temporal.
2. Trapezius.
3. Digastric.
4. Internal-Pytergoid.
5. Sterna-Mastoid. |
| 15 | 5.—Give the origin, course and distribution of the seventh cranial nerve. |
| 13 | 6.—Give the boundaries, floor and contents of the Superior Carotid Triangle. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe the Parotid gland. |

Professional Examinations

September 1922

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D D S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 11 | 1.—Discuss the ability of the pulp to repair injuries. |
| 12 | 2.—Define an Acute Alveolar Abscess: Describe the tissue changes that take place during its formation. |
| 12 | 3.—Define a Granuloma: Name the different varieties and describe each class. |
| 12 | 4.—Define:
(a) Embolism.
(b) Cyst.
(c) Secondary Infection.
(d) Pus.
(e) Hyperplasia.
(f) Infarction. |
| 12 | 5.—Distinguish between Septicemia, Toxemia, Pyemia and Sepsis. |
| 15 | 6.—What is the difference between active and passive immunity? How are each obtained. |
| 15 | 7.—Define:
(a) Enzymes.
(b) Fermentation.
(c) Toxins.
(d) Anaphylaxis.
(e) Antitoxins. |
| 14 | 8.—What are Bacteria? Distinguish between Saprophytes and Parasites. Name the different varieties of Staphylococci and tell what you know about each variety. |

Professional Examinations

September 1922

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 5 | 1.—Give a short history of general anaesthesia. |
| 15 | 2.—(a) What consideration should determine your choice of a general anaesthetic?
(b) When is ether contraindicated?
(c) When is chloroform contraindicated? |
| 15 | 3.—Describe the administration of nitrous oxide under the following headings:
(a) Preparation of the patient.
(b) Stages of inducing and establishing anaesthesia.
(c) Method of administration. |
| 5 | 4.—Define: Analgesia, general anaesthetic, closed inhaler, conductive anaesthesia, narcosis. |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the Sylvester method of artificial respiration. |
| 10 | 6.—What do you consider the best substance for use as a local anaesthetic? Give reasons.
(b) Write a prescription for a local anaesthetic solution. |
| 10 | 7.—What is an isotonic solution? Describe effects produced by the injection into the tissues of a substance which is not isotonic. |
| 10 | 8.—Give the technique for blocking the naso-palatine nerve.
What structures are anaesthetized? |
| 10 | 9.—What nerve trunks must be anaesthetized for the extraction of all the lower teeth. State, as nearly as possible, the point where the injection is made to anaesthetize those nerve trunks. |
| 10 | 10.—Give technique for anaesthetizing an upper bicuspid tooth by infiltration anaesthesia. |

Professional Examinations

September 1922

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value Question

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Define: Orthodontia, Traumatic Occlusion, Articulation, Normal Occlusion, Facial Harmony. |
| 10 | 2.—Classify the irregularities of the human teeth. Quote authority. |
| 10 | 3.—What value is your knowledge of Orthodontia to you? What use are you going to make of it? |
| 10 | 4.—Record a case in Orthodontia as you expect to do it in your office. |
| 10 | 5.—What change takes place in the tissues when a malposed tooth is moved to its proper place in the arch? |
| 10 | 6.—Describe the periodontal membrane. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 7.—Discuss Anchorage. Illustrate. |
| 10 | 8.—Discuss the factors which determine the length of time retainers are worn. |
| 10 | 9.—Discuss fully the premature extraction of the first permanent molar. |
| 10 | 10.—What value is the X-Ray in Orthodontia? |

Professional Examinations

May 1923

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe your method of taking upper and lower impressions for an edentulous mouth. Discuss the advantages of your method.
	2.—Discuss the retention of a full upper denture under the following heads:—
5	(a) Physical forces employed in its retention.
5	(b) Relief for muscles, frenum, etc.
	3.—Discuss briefly:
4	(a) Indirect retention.
4	(b) Form and thickness of the margins of finished denture.
4	(c) Post damming.
4	(d) Relative position of the superior cuspid in the mouth.
4	(e) Your method of acquiring stability of a lower denture.
10	4.—A young lady presents herself with the following condition: On the upper left the bicuspid is missing; on the upper right the second bicuspid and first molar are missing. The upper right central has also been extracted. Describe your method of restoration.
	5.—Discuss briefly:
5	(a) Lateral bite.
5	(b) Your method of improving the working occlusion of full upper and lower denture.
10	6.—Describe the preparation of a tooth for a Carmichael Inlay as an abutment for a bridge; what are its advantages and disadvantages?
10	7.—A young man presents himself with the upper left lateral and central missing. All other teeth are normal and in perfect occlusion. How would you restore the missing teeth?
10	8.—A quantity of gold alloy is 14 karats fine; it weighs two ounces, four penny-weights, sixteen grains. How much pure gold must be added to raise it to 20 karats fine.
10	9.—In what way can the process of making full dentures be facilitated at the time of the extraction of the teeth.

Professional Examinations

May 1923

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S

Value	Question
15	1.—Give a full description of the Mandibular articulation.
20	2.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles: 1. Temporal. 2. Internal-Pytergoid. 3. Sterno-cleido-mastoid. 4. Digastric. 5. Occipito-frontalis.
15	3.—Name the structures passing through: Foramen Magnum. Foramina in the great wing of the sphenoid bone. Spheno-maxillary fissure.
15	4.—Name the branches of the external Carotid artery and give the course, relations and distribution of any two of them.
12	5.—Give the origin, course and distribution of the seventh cranial nerve.
12	6. —Give the boundaries, floor and contents of the sub-maxillary Triangle.
11	7.—Describe the salivary glands found in the floor of the mouth.

Professional Examinations

May 1923

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D M.D.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Analysis, Synthesis, Combustion, Alkaline Neutral, Tenacity, Atom, Molecule. (b) Mention four chief elements that enter the organic compound.
10	2.—(a) Name the elements of the Chlorine Group. Give the symbol and the preparation of Iodine. State its uses in dentistry. (b) What is Sodium-Silicate? Mention the uses of Sodium-Silicate in Dentistry.
10	3.—(a) Define Organic Chemistry. (b) Discuss the Saliva, giving its physical properties and constituents. (c) Give the Sulphocyanate test. (d) Name the chemical constituents of Dentine and Enamel.
10	4—Write the reactions for the following: (a) The making of Iron Sulphide. (b) The making of Hydrochloric Acid. (c) The making of Oxygen. Draw the apparatus.
10	5.—(a) Give a list of the Oxides of Nitrogen with their chemical formulae and composition by weight and volume. (b) Compare briefly their physical properties.

PHYSICS

10	6.—(a) What are the sources of heat and what is the most probable view of its nature. (b) Distinguish between quantity and intensity of heat. Which is measured by a thermometer.
10	7.—Distinguish between a Gas and a Vapour.
10	8.—Describe a Hydrometer and a Thermometer.
10	9.—Describe a Galvanic Battery.
10	10 —(a) Describe a method of obtaining the gravity of a solid. (b) What physical forces have a tendency to decompose compound substances? Give equations.

Professional Examinations
May 1923

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

Value	Question	PHYSIOLOGY
10	1.—Name the circulating liquids which have been distinguished in the higher animals, indicating the functions performed by each.	
10	2.—What are the characteristic features of the substances THROMBOKINEASE & ENTEROKINEASE. Describe the action of each.	
10	3.—Describe the chemical changes wrought in the food in its passage through the alimentary tract commencing at the oral cavity, naming the different agents producing these changes, indicating the acting and locality of each in turn.	
10	4.—Describe the mechanical phenomena of respiration.	
10	5.—Indicate the changes taking place in the blood in its passage from the right ventric to the left auricle.	

HISTOLOGY

10	6.—Define and describe the structure of a simple cell.
10	7.—What are the properties possessed by living cells?
10	8.—Describe the development and structure of the teeth.
10	9.—Name and describe the different varieties of nerve-fibre.
10	10.—Name the different kinds of connective tissue.

Professional Examinations

May 1923

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. MORRISON, M.D.S., D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Explain briefly the various phases in the destruction of a tooth by caries.
10	2.—A patient is referred to you by his physician, asking that the oral cavity be eliminated as a source of infection. Give procedure.
10	3.—Where and when is the following permissible: (a) Shell Crown. (b) Dowel Crown.
10	4.—Give Callahan's method of root canal treatment and filling, and point out its weak points.
10	5.—Cervical buccal cavity on lower first molar. Give technique of cavity preparation, what filling materials might be used and why.
10	6.—In what class of cavities would you use: (a) Gold foil in preference to gold inlay. (b) Silicate in preference to gold foil.
10	7.—Give the indirect method of making a gold inlay for a M.O.D. cavity in a lower first molar.
10	8.—A child six years old, all molars decayed, with pulps exposed or dead. Give treatment.
10	9.—"Hypersensitive Dentine." Give cause and treatment, stating drugs used and why.
10	10.—Explain: a. Extension for prevention. b. Erosion. c. Traumatic occlusion.

Professional Examinations

May 1923

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

ETHICS

Value	Question
10	1.—Define:— Ethics, and outline a code of Ethics applicable to Dentistry.
10	2.—Discuss the advisability of the addition of an arts course to the matriculation qualifications of the dental student.
10	3.—Outline the causes which lead a board to cancel the license of a practitioner.
10	4.—What factors prevent the application of the same standard of Ethics to the dentist, chemist and grocer.
10	5.—Discuss the proposition that our colleges should devote a definite number of lecture hours to the purely business side of dentistry, including buying, collecting, adjusting fees, etc.

JURISPRUDENCE

10	6.—Define:— Guarantee, Prohibited Act, Fraud, Confidential Relations, Experimentation, Joint Tort Feasor.
10	7.—Define malpractice and discuss malpractice in connection with (a) Gratuitous services. (b) Agreement excusing negligence. (c) Arbitrary refusal to take case.
10	8.—Discuss:—(a) The unauthorized performance or extension of an operation after Anesthetization. (b) The liability incurred by a dentist for the acts of an assistant or a partner.
10	9.—To what extent is patient liable to dentist in: (a) Broken appointment without notification. (b) Husband for dental services to wife previous to marriage. (c) Adult daughter residing with parents.
10	10 —(a) What are the legal limits of the dentist in use of general anesthetics. (b) To what extent may the dentist prescribe drugs in his practice.

Professional Examinations

May 1923

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Discuss: (a) Preparation of patient for a general anaesthetic. (b) Precautions to be taken when patient is recovering from a general anaesthetic.
15	2.—Describe the administration of chloroform. What are the danger signals.
10	3.—Discuss the use of hypodermics previous to the administration of a general anaesthetic. Give dosage of drugs mentioned.
10	4.—What are the contraindications for nitrous oxide.
10	5.—What restorative agents should be available when using a general anaesthetic. Give dosage of any drugs used.
10	6.—Describe Schaefer method of artificial respiration.
15	7.—Give technique for blocking the inferior dental nerve on the left side.
10	8.—What injections, with dosage, are necessary to anaesthetize the teeth on one side of the maxilla.
10	9.—Describe two drugs used as local anaesthetics.

Professional Examinations
May 1923

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Orthodontia, Frenium Labium, Traumatic Occlusion, Facial Harmony, Alignment Wire.
10	2.—Give the classification of the irregularities of the human teeth. Quote authority.
10	3.—Give the fullest description of anchorage and illustrate with one example.
10	4.—What are the conditions which govern the time that retainers should be worn.
10	5.—Discuss fully mouth breathing.
10	6.—Describe the periodontal membrane. Illustrate.
10	7.—Describe the physiological changes that take place in tooth movement.
10	8.—Name the forces which maintain normal occlusion.
10	9.—What are the results of the early loss of the first permanent molars.
10	10.—What is the occlusion of the mesio-lingual cusp of the upper first molar?

Professional Examinations

May 1923

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: C. N. ABBOTT, D.D.S.

MEDICINE

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe the clinical features which indicate the probability of simple Endocarditis.
10	2.—Discuss the general symptoms and functional disturbances found associated with cancer of the stomach.
10	3.—Comment on Arthritis Deformans as a chronic infection. Give morbid anatomy.
10	4.—Give the Etiology and Symptoms of Leukamea.
10	5.—Describe the cutaneous and Mucous lesion associated with the secondary stage of Syphilis.

SURGERY

10	6.—What are the definite symptoms found in the oral cavity of acute lymphatic leukamea. Describe the clinical picture of the disease.
10	7.—Discuss the possibilities of surgical preparation of protruded Maxillae for reception of Artificial dentures. What general conditions contraindicate operation.
10	8.—Give clinical history and treatment of fulminating type acute infection occurring around impacted third molar teeth.
10	9.—Discuss the causes, prevention and treatment of cancer of the mouth and tongue.
10	10.—Describe the more usual types of tumors found associated with the dental tissues.

Professional Examinations

May 1923

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

MATERIA MEDICA

- | Value | Question |
|-------|---|
| 10 | 1.—Give the signs used in writing prescriptions for the following:
Drachm, Ounce, Minim, One-half, Grain.
(b) What are the meanings of the following prescription terms:
Ad lib., q.s., a.a., fit mist. |
| 10 | 2.—Give adult dose of the following drugs:
Tinct. Digitalis, Tinct. Aconiti., Bismuth subnit., Calomel,
Sulph. of Morphine, Tinct. Nucis Vomicae.
(b) Name three cardiac stimulants and method of application. |
| 10 | 3.—Write a complete prescription containing at least three ingredients, for a mouthwash.
(a) To correct acidity.
(b) For a tonic. |
| 10 | 4.—Define:- Incompatability, Hyperemia, Alkaloid, Cicatrix, Abscess, Putrefaction, Sialogogue, Tincture, Infection, Anaesthesia. |
| 10 | 5.—Give derivation and dental uses of the following drugs:
Tincture of Iodine, Permanganate of Potash, Cocaine Hydrochlorate, Arsenious Acid, Hydrogen Peroxide.
(b) What is conductive anesthesia and describe the technique of operation. |

THERAPEUTICS

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 6.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe your method of treatment of exposed pulp of sixth year molar in child of ten years. |
| 10 | 8.—What is inflammation? State briefly your method for general treatment of same. |
| 10 | 9.—Make a differential diagnosis between pulpitis caused by an exposed pulp and pulpitis caused by death of the pulp under a filling and give treatment in both cases. |
| 10 | 10.—How can abscessed teeth affect the general health? Would you advise the general extraction of abscessed teeth? If not, what factors would govern you in your decision? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations May 1923

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D D.S.

PATHOLOGY

Value	Question
12	1.—Discuss fully Septic Pulpitis.
12	2.—Describe the different forms of Stomatitis.
11	3.—Give the etiology of: (a) Non-Septic Pericementitis. (b) Septic Apical Pericementitis.
15	4.—Discuss the etiology and pathology of a Chronic Dento-Alveolar Abscess.

BACTERIOLOGY

10	5.—Explain fully what is meant by: (a) Pathogenesis. (b) Secondary and Mixed Infections.
9	6.—Define: (a) Ptomaines. (b) Toxins. (c) Antitoxins.
10	7.—Discuss fully the share Phagocytes and Opsonins take in combating bacterial invasion.
9	8.—What micro-organisms may be found in— (a) Septic pockets about the teeth. (b) Acute infections around impacted and erupting teeth.
12	9.—Give the morphology of: (a) Gonococcus. (b) Tubercle Bacillus. (c) Diphtheria Bacillus.

Professional Examinations
September 1923

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

Value	Question
15	1.—Describe the petrous portion of the Temporal bone.
15	2.—Give the boundaries and floors of the triangles of the neck.
15	3.—Give the origin, course and branches of the fifth nerve.
20	4.—Give the origin and insertion of the muscles that : (a) elevate the mandible. (b) depress the mandible.
10	5.—Give a minute description of the Antrum of Highmore.
15	6.—Classify articulations. Describe in detail the temporal-mandibular articulation.
10	7.—Name the bones entering into the formation of : (a) orbital cavities. (b) nasal cavities.

Professional Examinations

September 1923

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

Value	Question	PHYSIOLOGY
10	1.—Name and describe the blood corpuscles.	
10	2.—Describe coagulation of the blood.	
10	3.—Indicate the course followed by the blood in its circulation throughout the body commencing and ending at the left ventricle.	
10	4.—Describe the heart's action.	
10	5.—Name the sources of the heat of the body.	

HISTOLOGY

10	6.—Describe cell division.	
10	7.—Describe the formation of the blastoderm from the ovum or egg-cell; name the layers of the blastoderm and give one example of tissue formed from each layer.	
10	8.—Describe the amoeboid phenomena exhibited by the protoplasm of colourless blood corpuscles.	
10	9.—Describe the salivary glands.	
10	10.—Describe the dental pulp.	

Professional Examinations

September 1923

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D D.S.

PATHOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—Give the pathology of caries of the enamel.
10	2.—Give the causes, symptoms, characteristics and pathology of Acute Fusio-Spirillary Gingivitis.
10	3.—Describe from a histo-pathological standpoint rarefaction of the alveolar process.
10	4.—Define a Granuloma and name and describe the different forms of granulomata that may be found in the periapical tissues.
10	5.—What manifestations of syphilis are to be looked for in the mouth?

BACTERIOLOGY

12	6.—Classify bacteria according to their motility, oxygen supply and temperature most suitable for growth.
12	7.—What is meant by the terms: (1) Fractional Sterilization. (2) Pasteurization. (3) Dessication.
16	8.—Write all you know about the different classes of Streptococci.
10	9.—Define: (1) Enzymes. (2) Fermentation. (3) Agglutinins. (4) Precipitins. (5) Anaphylaxis.

Professional Examinations

September 1923

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: C. N. ABBOTT, D.D.S.

MEDICINE

Value	Question
10	1.—Discuss the general gastro-intestinal and circulatory symptoms found in chlorosis.
10	2.—Describe the symptoms at birth and early manifestation of congenital syphilis.
10	3.—What do you understand by Neurasthenia? Give the Etiology and differentiate between Hysteria and Neurasthenia.
10	4.—Discuss the cardiac cerebral and renal symptoms found in Arterio-sclerosis.
10	5.—Describe the symptoms found associated with Epilepsy.

SURGERY

10	6.—Upon what symptoms would you diagnose carcinoma of the tongue. What conditions stimulate the disease? When is a carcinoma operable?
10	7.—Where do we find the weakest points in the Mandible? State the symptoms in fractures of the Mandible. What points must be considered in the diagnosis.
10	8.—What objective symptoms are found in acute Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore. Describe treatment of this condition.
10	9.—When would you advise an operation in a case of cleft palate complicated with hare lip. What principles underlie the treatment of hare lip.
10	10.—Describe the clinical varieties of carcinoma of the jaws. What are the chief Etiological factors to be reckoned with.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September 1923

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

MATERIA MEDICA

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe and give adult dose of the following: Tinct. Nucis Vomicae, Iod., Potassie, Tinct. Aconite, Calomel, Tinct. Digitalis.
10	2.—Describe physiological action of Cocaine Hydrochlorate, give precautions in use and means of aid in case of toxic effect.
10	3.—Write a complete prescription containing at least 3 ingredients (1) To use when oral fluid shows acidity. (2) For sedative to prepare patient for dental operation.
10	4.—Give derivation and dental uses of Cocaine Hydrochlorate. What are the dangers attending its use. Give antidote.
10	5.—Write a complete prescription containing at least three in- gredients, for a mouthwash. (a) To correct acidity. (b) For a tonic

THERAPEUTICS

10	6.—Define: Therapeutics, Incompatibility, Tincture, Sialogogue, Germicide, Conductive Anaesthesia, Pulse, Hyperemia, Infection.
10	7.—Make a differential diagnosis between pulpitis caused by an exposed pulp and pulpitis caused by death of the pulp under a filling and give treatment in both cases.
10	8.—How can abscessed teeth affect the general health? Would you advise the general extraction of abscessed teeth. If not, what factors would govern you in your decision.
10	9.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.
10	10.—What is inflammation. State briefly your method for general treatment of same.

Professional Examinations

September 1923

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe your method of taking the bite for an edentulous mouth, suitable impressions having been taken.
10	2.—What is our guide for selecting the type of tooth for a given case, and what effect has the alignment of the teeth on facial expression.
10	3.—In deciding between fixed and removable bridgework, what factors should be considered.
10	4.—What are the advantages and disadvantages of inserting dentures immediately after extraction.
10	5.—How would you replace the four lower incisors, all other teeth being sound.

METALLURGY

10	6.—Define Volatility, Ductility and Malleability and give examples of each.
10	7.—Name five metals used in dentistry and give their chemical symbol and atomic weight.
10	8.—Describe briefly the roasting process and the wet method of refining gold.
10	9.—Give the characteristics of aluminum. How is it obtained from the ore.
10	10.—How do you find the carat of a gold alloy. What carat would an alloy be, consisting of Gold 6 ounces, Silver 2 ounces and Copper 1 ounce.

Professional Examinations
September 1923

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Give a short history of local anaesthesia.
10	2.—(a) What is the composition of somnoform. (b) Describe method of administration.
15	3.—A patient requests the use of a general anaesthetic for extraction of teeth. What factors would you consider in determining the most suitable drug to use.
10	4.—(a) Describe the effects of nitrous oxide on the circulatory system. (b) Discuss the use of oxygen in conjunction with nitrous oxide.
10	5.—Define: Analgesia, general anaesthetic, semi-closed inhaler, C.E. mixture, isotonic solution.
10	6.—(a) What is conduction anaesthesia. (b) What are its advantages and disadvantages.
15	7.—Describe your method of infiltration anaesthesia preparatory to the extraction of the right upper first molar.
10	8.—Discuss the advantages and disadvantages, if any, of the addition of adrenalin hydrochloride to local anaesthetic solutions.
10	9.—What precautions should be taken when injecting a local anaesthetic in the extraction of teeth?

Professional Examinations

September 1923

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Orthodontia, Approximal contact, Gingival margin, Dental Arch, Facial Harmony.
10	2.—Classify the mal-occlusion of the human teeth. Quote authority.
10	3.—What are regulation appliances? Give the requirements of an ideal appliance.
10	4.—Define retention. Illustrate with diagram one case.
10	5.—What would you expect to see in an X-Ray of the lower arch of a child fourteen years of age in which the pulp of the first molar has been devitalized. Illustrate with drawing.
10	6.—Discuss advantages of the early treatment of the under-developed dental arches.
10	7.—Describe the peridental membrane. Illustrate.
10	8.—What are the normal forces of occlusion?
10	9.—Describe what is known as traumatic occlusion.
10	10.—Give the occlusion of the mesio-lingual cusp of the lower first molar.

Professional Examinations

September 1923

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. MORRISON, M.D.S., D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Give method of protecting vital pulp from thermal shock.
10	2.—Small opening through enamel in occlusal surface of first Molar, dentine much more decayed, pulp not involved. Give cavity preparation for gold inlay.
10	3.—Facial neuralgia. Give four conditions of teeth that would cause it and treatment of each.
10	4.—Labial cavity in left Superior Cuspid, very sensitive. Give technique of cavity preparation for non-cohesive foil.
10	5.—Give in detail method of filling cavity in question 4 with non-cohesive gold. Use drawings to illustrate if desired.
10	6.—Serumal Calculus. (a) What is it? (b) Where found? (c) Method of removal and what injury may result from operation.
10	7.—A child three years old, four upper incisors affected with green stain and shallow pits underneath. Give treatment.
10	8.—Differentiate between Pathological and Physiological hyperemia of dental pulp, with regard to (a) Symptoms. (b) Prognosis.
10	9.—Central incisor with chronic alveolar abscess, with fistula. Give treatment and method of root canal filling.
10	10.—Differentiate between a. Simple Gingivitis. b. True Periclasia. c. Trench Mouth.

Professional Examinations

September 1923

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

		ETHICS
Value	Question	
10	1.—Outline the characteristics of a successful dental practice.	
10	2.—Outline the more ethical method of estimating fees particularly referring to time basis as against service basis.	
10	3.—Arrange in order of importance, your alma mater, your patients, your profession, yourself.	
10	4.—Discuss the use of remedies of uncertain composition but offered by reliable firms.	
10	5.—Discuss a means of protecting the public from the unscrupulous when professional ethics eliminate a guarantee.	
		JURISPRUDENCE
10	6.—Define: Felony, Release, Waiver of privilege, Code Napoleon, Latent injuries.	
10	7.—Define damages, and distinguish between nominal, compensatory and punitive damages.	
10	8.—Define liability and discuss: (a) Dentist's liability for advising erroneous treatment. (b) Dentist's liability for neglecting to give instructions to patient governing post-operative care.	
10	9.—Discuss: (a) Legal status of Sunday operating. (b) Dentist's liability for service on jury. (c) Scope of dentist as expert witness.	
10	10.—What factors would tend to eliminate the probability of a manslaughter charge where death followed dental operation.	

Professional Examinations

September 1923

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D M.D.

Value	Question
10	1.—(a) Define Chemistry, Combustion, Diffusion, Synthesis, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry. (b) Write the reactions for the following: The making of Hydrochloric Acid. The making of Sulphuric Acid. The making of Nitric Acid.
10	2.—(a) Write the reaction of the making of Oxygen and Nitrogen. Draw Apparatus. (b) By what tests would you distinguish between Oxygen and Nitrous Oxide.
10	3.—(a) Write a short Essay on water, mentioning its product, Physical Properties, Chemical Properties, Solvent Properties, Mineral or Medicinal State. Who was the first chemist to discover its composition? (b) Give explanation of law of Multiple Proportions.
10	4.—(a) Discuss Chloroform. (Briefly), (b) How would you determine the purity of a specimen of Chloroform? (c) What Impurities is it likely to contain. (d) Give the Formulas for three common Alcohols. (e) Discuss the preparation of Ether and Nitrous Oxide.
10	5.—Give laboratory method of preparation of Chlorine, Bromine and Iodine. Write the equations.

PHYSICS

10	1—(a) Describe a Thermometer; Barometer. (b) Discuss the Specific Heat of Gases.
10	2—(a) Discuss the change of Volume on Freezing. (b) Discuss the effect of Pressure on Boiling Points.
10	3—(a) Describe a Galvanic Battery. (b) Give a law of Electrolysis.
10	4—Describe a Bunsen Burner. Who discovered it?
10	5—Give the definition of Physics, Velocity, Momentum, Force, Diffraction of Light.

Professional Examinations

June 1924

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

ETHICS

Value	Question
10	1.—What basic principle is involved in the conduct of a dental practice not characteristic in any non-professional business.
10	2.—Outline the professional attitude towards fee-splitting where patients are referred by medical practitioners.
10	3.—Define ethics and outline a code of ethics applicable to the dental profession.
10	4.—Discuss the ethical means whereby the dentist may build up and enlarge his practice.
10	5.—Discuss: (a) The factors that constitute unprofessional conduct. (b) Newspapers or circular advertisements.

JURISPRUDENCE

10	6.—Define: Latitude of discretion, Civil Rights Acts, Vested Rights, Specialists, Affirmation, Survival of Action.
10	7.—Define mal-practice and discuss mal-practice suits where: (a) Injury is purely accidental. (b) Where contributory negligence has been proven either before, during the time of, or after the services.
10	8.—Define compensation and discuss the dentist's ability to collect where:— (a) No agreement as to amount of fee existed. (b) The dentist's services have been of no benefit to the patient.
10	9.—(a) What requirements do the most usual form of statutes provide as prerequisite to the right to practice dentistry? (b) Outline some of the most important grounds for the revocation of a license by body issuing same.
10	10.—Discuss relations of dentist and patients having reference to: (a) Transmitting of infection from self or instruments to patients. (b) Burns resulting from faulty X-Ray technique. (c) Teeth or fractured teeth gaining entrance to trachea while extracting anesthetized patient.

Professional Examinations

June 1924

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. MORRISON, D.D.S., M.D.S.

Value	Question
15	1.—A child $7\frac{1}{2}$ years old receives a blow that breaks off the incisal third of central Incisor. (a) Give treatment and method of restoration. (b) Tell concisely why X-Ray pictures are necessary in treatment.
15	2.—(a) Give symptoms of Hyperemia, when protecting the pulp would result in favorable prognosis. (b) What symptoms would indicate necessity of devitalizing pulp? (c) Give treatment, naming drugs and materials used in pulp capping.
10	3.—Lady 22 years old, central incisor filled and shows in X-Ray picture granuloma and rarefied area. Give treatment.
10	4.—Give technique of construction of a porcelain jacket Crown for a superior lateral Incisor, tooth prepared.
10	5.—In difficult extractions, give post-operative treatment with a view to lessening suffering of patient.
10	6.—An elderly man presents with mesial and distal surfaces of centrals decayed, involving occlusal. Describe briefly three methods of restoration, in order of merit.
15	7.—Child four years old, all pre-molars carious, pulp involved in some; parent desires extraction. Outline method of dealing with case.
15	8.—Elderly lady with heart lesion and rheumatic diathesis. Suffering greatly from pain located around lower left molars. No cavities, but teeth sore on percussion and greenish exudate appears at gingival margin on pressure of gums, teeth sensitive to heat and cold. Give treatment for immediate relief, also subsequent treatment.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1924

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

Value	Question	PHYSIOLOGY
10	1.—Name and describe the circulating fluids of the body.	
10	2.—Describe coagulation of blood.	
10	3.—Name the juices active in the process of digestion indicating the location and action of each.	
10	4.—Describe the mechanical phenomena of respiration.	
10	5.—Name the sources of body heat.	

HISTOLOGY

10	6.—Name the different epithelial tissues. Describe glandular epithelium.	
10	7.—Name the different varieties of connective tissue.	
10	8.—Describe medullated and non-medullated nerve fibres.	
10	9.—Describe the structure of an artery.	
10	10.—Describe the structure of a tooth.	

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY

1911

EXAMINER: A. W. COOPER, M.D.

1. The case and describe the circulating fluids of the body.

2. The case and describe the circulating fluids of the body.

3. The case and describe the circulating fluids of the body.

4. The case and describe the circulating fluids of the body.

5. The case and describe the circulating fluids of the body.

6. The case and describe the circulating fluids of the body.

7. The case and describe the circulating fluids of the body.

8. The case and describe the circulating fluids of the body.

Professional Examinations

June 1924

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—What precautions should be taken to decrease the danger of death under a general anaesthetic ?
10	2.—Give your procedure in the following cases: (a) Patient commences to vomit under a general anaesthetic. (b) Patient stops breathing during the administration of a general anaesthetic. (c) Patient becomes cyanosed during the administration of a general anaesthetic.
15	3.—(a) What preparation of the patient is necessary before administering a nitrous oxide ? (b) Give the signs of surgical anaesthesia when using nitrous oxide and oxygen. (c) After care of the patient ; after administration of nitrous oxide.
10	4.—(a) Discuss the use of ethyl chloride as a general anaesthetic in dentistry. (b) Describe its method of use as a local anaesthetic.
10	5.—Write brief note on: Analgesia, C.E. Mixture, Nitrous Oxide administration during pregnancy, Intraosseous anaesthesia, pupillary reflex.
15	6.—A right lower cuspid is to be extracted under block anaesthesia. Describe the injections necessary.
10	7.—What methods of application of local anaesthetics are useful in dentistry, and where is each indicated ? (b) What are the uses of local anaesthetics in Dentistry ?
10	8.—(a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of cocaine as a local anaesthetic ? (b) Name two drugs which have been introduced to replace cocaine and compare their properties with those of cocaine.
10	9.—Give the technic of injection for the removal of the Pulp of an upper central incisor under infiltration anaesthesia.

Professional Examinations

June 1924

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, Combustion, Synthesis, Analysis, Atom, Molecule.
10	2.—(a) Name the elements of the Chlorine Group. (b) Give the Symbol and the Preparation of Iodine. State its uses in Dentistry. (c) Discuss the Saliva, giving its Physical Properties and Constituents. (d) Name the Chemical Constituents of Dentine and Enamel.
10	3.—(a) Give the Physical and Chemical Properties of Carbon in each of three modifications. (b) State the Conditions in which Carbon is found in Nature.
10	4.—(a) Describe Fehlings Test for Sugar in Urine. (b) What are the essential Properties of an Acid ? (c) How is Muriatic Acid prepared.
10	5.—(a) What is CaSO_4 ? Describe it. (b) What is Blue Vitriol ? Describe the manufacture of Blue Vitriol and state its Properties. (c) State the Formula of: (a) Common Alcohol; (b) Sulphuric Ether; (c) Acetic Acid.

PHYSICS

10	1—What influence has Temperature on a Mixture of Hydrogen and Oxygen ?
10	2—Define Hardness in Water.
10	3—Describe a Hydrometer; a Thermometer; a Galvanic Battery.
10	4—State the uses of Electricity in Generating Heat, Light and Mechanical Motion, and in Favoring Chemical Action.
10	5—Define Evaporation, Filtration, Crystallization, Oxidation.

Professional Examinations

June 1924

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

PATHOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—Differentiate between the terms "periodontitis" and "gingivitis."
14	2.—Give Dr. Box's classification of inflammation of the gingivae and briefly describe the different classes of marginal gingivitis.
14	3.—Name the phases of chronic suppurative periodontitis complex in their pathological sequence and discuss fully the first phase.
12	4.—Give the etiology of an acute alveolar abscess. What are the clinical symptoms accompanying its development and progress?

BACTERIOLOGY

12	5.—Discuss fully spore formation. What bacteria are spore bearing under certain conditions and what are those conditions?
14	6.—Discuss the relation of temperature to the growth of bacteria and the general question of sterilization by moist and dry heat.
14	7.—Explain Ehrlich's Receptor or side chain theory.
10	8.—Explain fully what is meant by— (a) Anaphylaxis or protein sensitization. (b) Immunity.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1924

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: M. D. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Orthodontia, Dental Arch, Facial Harmony, Normal Occlusion, Torso-occlusion.
10	2.—Classify the irregularities of the human teeth and quote your authority.
10	3.—Describe the tissue changes which take place in tooth movement. Stress the dangers of too rapid movement.
10	4.—Discuss the advantages of early treatment of the under-developed arches.
10	5.—Describe the periodontal membrane and give illustration of same.
10	6.—Discuss mouthbreathing and its effects on the patients who suffer from it.
10	7.—What are the forces of normal occlusion ?
10	8.—Describe stationary inter-maxillary anchorage. Illustrate.
10	9.—Record a case of Orthodontia as you would do it in your practice.
10	10.—Describe what is known as traumatic occlusion. How do you treat it ?

Examination of the ...

...

...

EXAMINER: M. D. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...

Professional Examinations

June 1924

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—You have an appointment for the insertion of dentures in a patient who has never worn them. Describe in detail the instructions and advice you give the patient with the view to the best final results in the case.
8	2.—What are the advantages or disadvantages if any, of relining dentures? Give the steps in your technique of relining an upper denture.
10	3.—A patient presents with the following condition:— In the lower only the eight anteriors are in position. In the upper the left bicuspid and first molar and lateral are missing; on the right the bicuspid is missing. It is found that the lower anteriors are biting very close to the lingual gingiva of the uppers. How would you restore this case?
8	4.—A patient complains that in masticating with her dentures, the one side loosens when she uses the opposite. How would you remedy this condition?
8	5.—Describe the various impressions you would take, the materials used and the models you would make in the construction of a denture to replace the lower molars and second bicuspid.
8	6.—Describe the technique you would use in restoring the upper right bicuspid by a fixed bridge using tube dentures.
8	7.—Enumerate the advantages of metal over vulcanite as a base for dentures.
8	8.—A patient complains that her dentures gag her. What conditions do you look for remedying this?

METALLURGY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8 | 9.—Discuss briefly the variance in the depth of cusps in artificial teeth. |
| 8 | 10.—Compare an alloy with an amalgam. Give an example of one of each that is used in dentistry, and give the percentage of its various constituents. |
| 8 | 11.—Add 4 ounces, 16 pennyweights, 5 grains of 14 carat gold to 2 ounces, 4 pennyweights, 16 grains of 16-carat gold and find the carat of the mixture. |
| 8 | 12.—How much pure gold must be added to the above mixture to make it 18-carats fine? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1924

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S

Value	Question
15	1.—Describe fully the inferior or basilar surface of the Temporal bone.
12	2.—Locate: (a) Sphenoidal fissure. (b) Foramen Magnum. Name the structures passing through each.
15	3.—Give the boundaries of each of the triangles of the neck.
14	4.—Give a short account of the facial nerve, mentioning its origin, course and distribution, also the ganglia connected with it.
16	5.—Describe the origin, course and relations of the (a) Facial artery. (b) Internal maxillary artery.
14	6.—Locate and describe the glands found in the oral cavity.
14	7.—Name the muscles attached to the palate bone. What bones articulate with the palate bone?

Professional Examinations

June 1924

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

MATERIA MEDICA

- | Value | Question |
|-------|---|
| 10 | 1.—Define: Detergent, Abscess, Suppuration, Sepsis, Anesthetic, Carminative, Diuretic, Anemia, Escharotic, Alkaloid, Incompatibility. |
| 10 | 2.—(a) Write a prescription containing at least three ingredients, for sedative treatment for a patient preliminary to dental operation, to be administered in three doses.
(b) Write a prescription for a mouthwash containing Tinct. Iodi. |
| 10 | 3.—Give derivation, dose and physiological action of the following:- Nitrite of Amyl, Strychnine Sulphate, Bromide of Potassium, Magnesium Sulphate, Quinine Sulphate, Tinct. Digitalis. |
| 10 | 4.—(a) Name two bleaching agents, give their derivation and explain their action.
(b) Name three agents of value in the treatment of putrescent root-canals, and explain their action. |
| 10 | 5.—What is a "prescription"? Explain fully and show your acquaintance with dosage by means of a written prescription, using Potassium Bromide as one of the ingredients. |

THERAPEUTICS

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 6.—What is an alveolar abscess? And give your treatment for chronic case with sinus. |
| 10 | 7.—Describe fully two methods of extirpation of exposed pulp, and subsequent filling root canals. |
| 10 | 8.—What is counter-irritation? Explain physiological and therapeutical principles involved, and name two agents most commonly used in dentistry for this purpose. |
| 10 | 9.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris. |
| 10 | 10.—Give probable reasons for post-extraction hemorrhage and give your method of treatment. |

EXAMINING WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

- 10 2-(e) Write a prescription containing at least three ingredients for a patient presenting the following dental condition, to be administered in three doses: (a) Write a prescription for a mouth wash containing three ingredients.
- 10 3- Give definition, dose and physical and chemical properties of each of the following: (a) Nitric acid, (b) Hydrochloric acid, (c) Sulfuric acid.
- 10 4-(a) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas. (b) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action.
- 10 5- Write a prescription for a patient presenting the following dental condition: (a) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action. (b) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action.
- 10 6- Write an article on the following: (a) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action. (b) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action.
- 10 7- Describe fully the method of preparation of each of the following: (a) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action. (b) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action.
- 10 8- Write an article on the following: (a) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action. (b) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action.
- 10 9- Give definition and chemical formula of each of the following: (a) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action. (b) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action.
- 10 10- Give definition and chemical formula of each of the following: (a) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action. (b) Name two bleaching agents, give their chemical names and formulas, and explain their action.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1924

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: C. N. ABBOTT, D.D.S.

MEDICINE

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe Facial Erysipelas, its derivation and treatment. Mention some of the more common complications.
10	2.—Give the Etiology and Morbid Anatomy of simple and malignant Endocarditis.
10	3.—Describe the most characteristic types of onset of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, with symptoms.
10	4.—Give the Etiology, Morbid Anatomy and symptoms found in Chronic Interstitial Nephritis.
10	5.—Name and describe the more common complications found associated with Lobar Pneumonia, Discuss the Physical Signs under Inspection, Percussion and Auscultation.

SURGERY

10	1.—Describe the origin of all forms of Carcinoma and the process of Dissemination, also the influence of Heridity.
10	2.—What is Leucoplakia? Differentiate between the mucous patches of Secondary Syphilis and true Leucoplakia.
10	3.—Give the symptoms, Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Mandibular Ankylosis.
10	4.—Describe the Indications-Preparation of Patient and Underlying Principles involved in Plastic Surgery of the mouth and associated parts.
10	5.—Name the conditions which simulate Odontomata and describe the surgical treatment.

Professional Examinations

September 1924

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. MORRISON, D.D.S., M.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Central Incisor, pulp exposed. (a) Give technique for devitalization. (b) State precautions necessary to prevent discoloration.
15	2.—A crescent shaped white line at the gingivae of cuspids and bicuspid, very sensitive. Give cause and treatment.
10	3.—State the advantages of a gold foil filling for a mesial cavity in anterior teeth in comparison with a gold inlay.
10	4.—Give advantages of copper amalgam as a filling for deciduous teeth, also state two disadvantages.
15	5.—A lady 21 years old splits the buccal wall off a right upper first bicuspid having mesial and distal fillings. State three methods of restoration in order of merit, giving reasons.
15	6.—State your method of treating pyorrhea-alveolaris in upper anterior teeth with pus pockets on the lingual.
10	7.—A man of hemorrhagic diathesis, desires six teeth extracted. How would you deal with the case?
15	8.—A young lady with teeth pre-disposed to caries. Give treatment.

Professional Examinations
September 1924

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

PROSTHETICS

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe in detail your method of taking an impression of an edentulous lower jaw.
10	2.—Explain your methods of avoiding an appearance of artificiality in full denture work.
10	3.—Describe—(a) A case of bridgework in which you would use a pin facing. (b) A case in which you would use an interchangeable facing.
10	4.—Write a short note on each of the following:— Wire clasps, post damming, hard area, lateral bite, relief.
10	5.—Compare the conditions which would indicate a restoration of partial denture work, with those that would indicate fixed bridge-work.
10	6.—What conditions are essential to the retention of a full upper denture ?

METALLURGY

10	7.—Describe a method for soldering each of the following: (a) 22k Gold. (b) Lead pipe. (c) Aluminium.
10	8.—Describe briefly the process by which aluminium is obtained.
10	9.—Explain what is meant by each of the following:— Oxidation, annealing, tempering, reduction (of metals), specific heat.
10	10.—Give the dental application of any five (5) metals of your choice.

Professional Examinations
September 1924

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—(a) What is somnoform ? (b) Describe the method of administration.
15	2.—What general anaesthetic would you advise in the following cases ? (a) A child of five years. (b) An adult with bronchitis. (c) An adult with high blood pressure. Give reasons for anaesthetic selected in each case.
10	3.—Describe the various methods for obtaining local anaesthesia.
15	4.—Give technique for injection of infraorbital nerve.
10	5.—What is meant by the terms: Isotonic solution, intratracheal administration, "open" inhaler, laryngeal spasm, stertor.
15	6.—What method of producing anaesthesia would you use in the following cases ? (a) Impacted lower molar. (b) Upper cuspid imbedded in the hard palate. (c) Upper bicuspid with acute abscess, and without a fistula.
10	7.—Give a brief history of general anaesthetics.
15	8.—(a) Give a list of the instruments necessary for local anaesthesia. (b) Describe your method for insuring that your local anaesthetic instruments will be sterile when used.

Professional Examinations

September 1924

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

MATERIA MEDICA

Value	Question
10	1.—Define anaesthetic, styptic, germicide, prophylaxis, cathartic, sedative, alkaloid, tincture, hyperemia, plethora.
10	2.—(a) Write a prescription containing at least three ingredients, for a mouthwash for use when the oral fluids show an acid reaction. (b) Name the drug which you would rely upon for dental use for each of the following purposes: (1) Germicide, (2) Counter-irritant, (3) Astringent, (4) Styptic.
10	3.—(a) Give derivation and dental uses of the following drugs: Permanganate of Potash, Tinct. of Iodine, Cocaine Hydrochlorate, Bromide of Ethyl, Hydrogen Peroxide. (b) What are the dangers attending the hypodermic injection of Cocaine, and what other drugs would you suggest to replace it?
10	4.—Give internal medicinal doses (adult) of:- Tinct. Digitalis, Subnit. of Bismuth, Tinct. Nucis Vomicae, Sulphate of Morphine, Calomel, Bromide of Potassium, Carbolic Acid.
10	5.—Name three cardiac stimulants, give correct dose, and method of application.

THERAPEUTICS

10	6.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhea Alveolaris?
10	7.—Define Incompatibility, discuss it thoroughly giving examples.
10	8.—Describe your treatment of exposed pulp of sixth year molar in child of ten years.
10	9.—What is an Alveolar Abscess? Give causes and methods of treatment.
10	10.—Give treatment for Aphthous Stomatitis. What is Pericementitis? Give its cause and your method of treatment.

Professional Examinations

September 1924

ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value	Question
10	1.—Classify the irregularities of the human teeth. Quote your authority.
10	2.—Define anchorage. Give one illustration.
10	3.—Define retention. Give one illustration.
10	4.—Describe the periodontal membrane. Illustrate.
10	5.—Enumerate the forces of occlusion.
10	6.—Discuss fully mouthbreathing and its effects on the patient.
10	7.—What is a predetermined chart? How do you make one?
10	8.—Of what value are Dental X-Rays to the Orthodontist?
10	9.—Discuss the premature loss of the second premolars through decay or accident.
10	10.—What is traumatic occlusion? How do you treat it?

Professional Examinations
September 1924

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

PATHOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—Give the causes of inflammation.
10	2.—Describe the steps in the repair of an abscess.
10	3.—Write a short note on caries of the enamel.
10	4.—Give the causes, symptoms and results of pulpitis.
10	5.—Describe acute fusiform-spirillary gingivitis.

BACTERIOLOGY

12	6.—Discuss the effect light, moisture and oxygen have on bacteria.
14	7.—Describe fully how active immunity may be produced.
12	8.—How do bacteria enter the body?
12	9.—If you removed the superficial pus in pyorrhea pockets and examined it, what varieties of bacteria would you expect to find?

Professional Examinations
September 1924

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISON, L.D.S., D.D.S., M.B., F.A.C.S.

Value Question

- 12 1.—A pregnant woman of eight months consults you because of pain and requests that a number of teeth be extracted. Discuss treatment under following headings:
(a) Consultation with medical practitioner.
(b) Local treatment.
- 12 2.—Give (briefly) differential diagnosis between so called Trench Mouth (acute ulcerative stomatitis) and Syphilis of the mouth, under the heading:
(a) Bacteriology and Etiology.
(b) Symptoms.
(c) Treatment.
- 12 3.—A child of five years with a diffuse rash (which appeared on the fifth day), a sore throat, and Koplicks spots inside the cheek, comes to the office.
(a) Give likely diagnosis.
(b) Discuss briefly: (1) Diphtheria. (2) Measles.
(3) Erysipelas.
- 14 4.—One C.C. of one per cent. of novocaine was injected into the mucous membrane of the mouth and shortly afterwards patient became unconscious.
(a) The drug may be toxic but what other conditions should be thought of?
(b) Briefly give treatment.
- 14 5.—A fracture occurs in the mandible, all the teeth are in position.
(a) Outline first-aid treatment.
(b) Discuss splints, outlining the more common.
(c) Give diet.
- 12 6.—Pus is seen coming from a socket in the upper jaw in the region of the second bicuspid. Outline the conditions which might account for this.
- 12 7.—Give briefly, differential diagnosis between a malignant and benign ulcer of the mucous membrane inside the mouth.
- 12 8.—Give treatment for severe hemorrhage:
(a) Immediately following extraction.
(b) Delayed for few hours and oozing in character.

Professional Examinations

September 1924

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S

Value	Question	PHYSIOLOGY
10	1.—Describe the action of the heart.	
10	2.—Describe the changes which take place in the blood and the lymph during circulation under normal conditions.	
10	3.—Describe the changes which injected starches, proteids and fats undergo in the alimentary tract. How are they finally disposed of?	
10	4.—Name the two important ferments found in the body. Indicate their location and action respectively.	
10	5.—Name and describe the different types of respiration.	
		HISTOLOGY
10	6.—Describe cell division.	
10	7.—Name the four principal tissues which compose the body, giving the different varieties of each.	
10	8.—Describe the general structure of epithelial and connective tissue respectively.	
10	9.—Describe the structure of the spinal cord.	
10	10.—Describe the formation and development of the teeth.	

Professional Examinations
September 1924

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, D.D.S.

Value	Question
18	1.—Classify articulations. Describe minutely the Temporo-Mandibular articulation.
15	2.—Describe in detail the body of the Mandible.
12	3.—Give a full description of the Superior Carotid and Sub-maxillary triangles of the neck.
18	4.—Give the origin, course and distribution of the Fifth cranial nerve. Mention the ganglia connected with it.
15	5.—Name the branches of the External Carotid Artery. Give course and relations of any two of them.
12	6.—Name the structures passing through: (1) Foramen Magnum. (2) Foramina of the Great Wing of the Sphenoid bone. (3) Foramina on the basilar or inferior surface of the Petrous portion of the Temporal bone.
10	7.—Describe: (a) The sutures found on the vertex of the skull. (b) Antrum of Highmore.

Professional Examinations

September 1924

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Value	Question
10	1.—(a) Define Organic and Inorganic Chemistry. (b) Mention three acids used in dentistry, and give the formula of each.
10	2.—(a) Describe the manufacture of N_2O . (b) How does N_2O rank as a supporter of combustion and of respiration?
10	3.—Differentiate between oxidizing agents and reducing agents.
10	4.—(a) Place the chemical formula after each of the following compounds: Hydrogen, Sulphide Potassium, Iodide, Calcium Sulphite, Magnesium Carbonate and Mercuric Chloride. (b) Mention three alkaloids giving their uses in Dentistry.
10	5.—(a) Discuss Chloroform and Ether. (Briefly). (b) Distinguish between an element and a compound. (c) By what force do atoms unite to form compounds? Give an example. (d) How is molecular weight obtained. Give illustrations. (e) Classify the following acids, bases or salts: (a) Lime; (b) Vinegar; (c) Cream of Tartar; (d) Baking Soda; (e) Ammonia.

PHYSICS

10	1—Mention some conductors and some non-conductors of electricity, and explain their behaviour in connection with the electric phenomena.
10	2—State the law of Avogadro and explain its relation to modern chemistry.
10	3—What physical forces have a tendency to decompose compound substances? Give examples.
10	4—Describe a method of obtaining the specific gravity of: (a) Solids. (b) Liquids. (c) Gases.
10	5—Define Cohesion, Adhesion, Gravitation, Evaporation, Filtration, Crystallization, Oxidation.

Professional Examinations

September 1924

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

JURISPRUDENCE

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Presumption, Injunction, Tort, Jurisdiction, Waiver of Privilege, Constitutional Right to Contract.
10	2.—(a) What factors would determine the liability of an operator for damages following the use of an anaesthetic where an accident occurs? (b) In cases of anaesthesia from administration of a general anaesthetic, what <i>propositions of fact</i> may be said to be established by the consensus of medical experience and opinion?
10	3.—Define negligence and distinguish between what is a "question of law" and a "question of fact" where legal action follows.
10	4.—Discuss: (a) Legal aspect of Sunday operating. (b) Dentist's liability for Jury service. (c) Dentist's liability for errors of an assistant.
10	5.—Discuss the liability of parents or guardians for services not classed as necessities.

ETHICS

10	6.—Discuss the "time" basis as opposed to the "service" basis in estimating fees.
10	7.—Define ethics and outline what you consider unprofessional conduct.
10	8.—Discuss the ethics of the so called "good contractor."
10	9.—Arrange in the order of their importance the factors that would influence you in calling a dentist a "successful practitioner."
10	10.—Discuss the proposition that Dental Offices, Surgeries, etc., should in the public interest, be subject to frequent Government authorized inspection, having especial reference to Hygienic conditions, methods of sterilization, etc.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1925

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK AND ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—A patient 45 years of age presents with six anterior teeth, in the upper in place, strong and healthy. All lower teeth are in place and normal. The anterior bite is close "end-to-end", and the occlusion has been worn to a flattened surface. The bite is heavy, and the patient desires the six upper anteriors extracted. Give your procedure, with reasons.
10	2.—(a) Describe your method of getting equal pressure on each side of the mouth, in your wax bites for restoration of an edentulous case. (b) What relation should exist in the pressure on the bites, anterior and posterior? Give your reasons.
10	3.—In making a thorough examination of an edentulous mouth, preparatory to restoration, what conditions would you note specially? Describe your procedure.
10	4.—Give in detail your method of taking an impression for a full upper denture.
10	5.—Describe in detail your method of restoring the upper right first bicuspid, with bridgework. The cuspid is in normal condition, and there is a cavity in the mesial of the upper right second bicuspid.
10	6.—How would you restore the upper left central in a girl fourteen years of age, the crown of which is completely gone, but the root is still in place, and has a vital nerve?
10	7.—(a) Discuss the limitations of the use of inlays as abutments for bridgework. (b) Give your technique for making a gold crown for a lower right first molar, in a patient whose bite is heavy.
10	8.—A child, eight years of age, presents, with an upper left incisor in lingual occlusion to the lowers. All other teeth are in normal occlusion. What would be your method of procedure? What would be your method of retention after normal occlusion has been obtained?
10	9.—(a) Classify the common types of mal-occlusion. (b) Describe three methods of retaining teeth in position after orthodontia treatment.
10	10.—Discuss the abnormalities of features, breathing, etc., that exist in patients suffering from mal-developed arches.

Professional Examinations

June 1925

OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value	Question
10	1.—A patient whose health is below par is referred to you by his physician to have the mouth put in healthy condition. Give details of your examination and written report to the physician.
10	2.—Describe the various phases of the destruction of a tooth by caries.
10	3.—Describe the toilet and filling of a root canal in various parts of the mouth, giving reasons for different variations.
10	4.—Prepare the cavity and insert an M.O.D. inlay in a lower first molar.
10	5.—Describe the cavity preparation and filling of an anterior tooth with one of the silicates.
10	6.—Give the causes, symptoms and the treatment of pericementitis.
10	7.—Describe a complete prophylaxis for a patient who has been neglectful of his teeth.
10	8.—Designate the time for the eruption of both first and second dentitions.
10	9.—Discuss the necessity for the care of the second temporary molar.
10	10.—Discuss the early removal of the six year molar.

OLIGOMER AND PRECURSOR KINETICS

BY J. H. KIM AND J. H. KIM

Department of Chemistry, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-747, Korea

Received May 10, 1994; accepted July 10, 1994

Published online September 10, 1994

Abstract: The kinetics of the polymerization of oligomer and precursor

was studied by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was carried out in

the presence of a catalyst. The reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR

spectroscopy. The reaction was carried out in the presence of a

catalyst. The reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

The reaction was carried out in the presence of a catalyst. The

reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction

was carried out in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction was

monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was carried out

in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction was monitored by ¹H

NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was carried out in the presence of

a catalyst. The reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

The reaction was carried out in the presence of a catalyst. The

reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was

carried out in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction was

monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was carried out

in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction was monitored by ¹H

NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was carried out in the presence of

a catalyst. The reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

The reaction was carried out in the presence of a catalyst. The

reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was

carried out in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction was

monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was carried out

in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction was monitored by ¹H

NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was carried out in the presence of

a catalyst. The reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

The reaction was carried out in the presence of a catalyst. The

reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was

carried out in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction was

monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was carried out

in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction was monitored by ¹H

NMR spectroscopy. The reaction was carried out in the presence of

a catalyst. The reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1925

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Value	Question
10	1.—(a) Define Chemistry, Atom, Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis. (b) Write the chemical name of each of the following: Muratic Acid, Quick Lime, Cinnabar, Epsom Salts.
10	2.—(a) Describe the manufacture of N_2O . (b) Complete the following equation: $BaO_2 + CO_2 + H_2O =$ $PI_2 + 3H_2O =$ $H_2SO_4 + NaNO_3 =$
10	3.—(a) Describe the preparation of Plaster of Paris. Explain setting of Plaster of Paris. (b) How does Plaster of Paris differ chemically from Quick Lime? (c) Describe the simplest test of Sodium and Potassium Salts.
10	4.—(a) Describe the chemical changes that occur in the process of Bleaching. Name two bleaching agents. (b) Define a chemical compound. Mention three chemical compounds.
10	5.—(a) Mention three acids employed in dentistry and give the specific use of each. (b) Name the elements of the Chlorine group. (c) Distinguish between Oxygen and Ozone.

PHYSICS

10	1.—What influence has temperature on a mixture of Hydrogen and Oxygen?
10	2.—How does N_2O rank as a supporter of combustion?
10	3.—What is the advantage of fractional sterilization? Of sterilization by steam under pressure? Wherein does sterilization differ from disinfection?
10	4.—Define Physics, evaporation, filtration, crystallization, oxidation?
10	5.—Describe the theory of the construction of the Metric system.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

June 1925

DENTAL ETHICS AND JURISPRUDENCE

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Discuss professional as distinguished from business ethics.
10	2.—Give your views regarding choice between a time and service basis in estimating fees.
10	3.—Outline your ethical limitation in advertising.
10	4.—Arrange in what you consider their order of importance:— (a) Your Alma Mater. (b) Your profession. (c) Yourself. (d) Your patients.
10	5.—Discuss the term "reputable" or "in good standing" as applied to a dental college.

JURISPRUDENCE

10	6.—Define mal-practice, and discuss: (a) What constitutes negligence. (b) Infection following operation.
10	7.—Define: Latent injury, Res ipsa Loquitur, Latitude of discretion, Joint Tort feisor, Fraud, Affirmation, Injunction, Minors.
10	8.—Outline the legal status of the dentist in the use of general anaesthetics.
10	9.—Distinguish between ordinary and expert evidence.
10	10.—Define compensation and discuss the dentist's ability to collect where: (a) No agreement as to amount of fee was made. (b) Services have been of no benefit.

Professional Examinations

June 1925

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, M.B., D.D.S., F.A.C.S.

MEDICINE

Note.—Answer FOUR questions only.

Value	Question
10	1.—Discuss in a general way Diabetes Mellitus under the following headings: (a) Etiology; (b) Diagnosis; (c) Treatment and Prognosis.
10	2.—Discuss Scarlet Fever under the following headings: (a) Etiology; (b) Diagnosis; (c) Complications.
10	3.—A patient complains of a low-grade pain in some of the muscles of the head and around some of the small joints of the wrist. The temperature is normal and there are no inflammatory symptoms. Discuss under the headings: (a) Focal infection; (b) Treatment.
10	4.—Discuss briefly: (a) Syphilis; (b) Oral manifestations of the disease; (c) Treatment (in a general way).
10	5.—Discuss Tuberculosis under the heads: (a) Prevention; (b) Treatment.

SURGERY

Note.—Answer FOUR questions only.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Define Odontomes and give three types. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe the symptoms of Tic Douloureux and give in a general way the treatment. |
| 10 | 3.—The operator finds on removal of an upper bicuspid that the Antrum of Highmore has been opened. Give (a) treatment where no pus escaped; (b) treatment where pus escaped. |
| 10 | 4.—You have notice that recently your cases following extraction have complained more than usual of pain, and there is considerable sloughing of soft tissue.
(a) How would you go about it to find the cause?
(b) Could caustic fluids cause sloughing, that is, where needles have been kept in strong antiseptic and not properly flushed? |
| 10 | 5.—Give treatment of fracture of mandible: (a) Diagnosis; (b) Treatment and prognosis, including diet. |

EXAMINER: ELTON BROWN, MR. DICK, MR. ...

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

June 1925

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

PATHOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—Discuss briefly: (a) Can Periodontitis be cured? (b) Rarefying Pericementitis Fibrosa.
10	2.—Give the signs of incipient periodontal disease.
10	3.—State the pathological conditions that may occur in the Antrum of Highmore and give your methods for diagnosing them.
10	4.—Give the causes and distinguish between physiological and pathological hyperemia of the pulp.
10	5.—Describe a Simple Granuloma.

BACTERIOLOGY

10	6.—Write what you know about the Diphtheria Bacillus.
10	7.—What is meant by virulence of bacteria, and give methods by which this quality may be modified.
10	8.—Discuss vaccines and antitoxins.
10	9.—Distinguish between primary, secondary and mixed infections.
10	10.—Define focal infection.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

June 1925

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WILLIAM P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Alkaloid, Tincture, Hydrochlorate, Inflammation, Abscess, Sialogogue, Cicatrix, Incompatibility, Infection Stasis.
10	2.—Write a prescription containing at least three ingredients, (a) to correct acidity of the saliva; (b) for sedative to prepare patient for dental operation.
10	3.—Give derivation and dental uses of the following: Nitrate of Silver, Tincture of Digitalis, Tincture of Iodine, Eucalyptus, Calomel, Bromide of Potash, Antipyrine.
10	4.—What is Nitrous gas? Give method of preparation, its uses in dentistry, and state treatment in case of collapse. What are the clinical signs that the stage of surgical anaesthesia have been reached?
10	5.—What are the dental uses of Potassium Chlorate and write a prescription for its use. Also write a prescription for internal adult use containing Tinct. Nucis Vomicae.
10	6.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.
10	7.—What is Empyema of the Antrum? and give treatment.
10	8.—Make a differential diagnosis between pulpitis caused by an exposed pulp, and pulpitis caused by the death of the pulp under a filling and give treatment in each case.
10	9.—Describe your method of treatment of exposed pulp of sixth year molar in child of ten years.
10	10.—What is conductive anaesthesia and describe method in upper and lower jaws?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1925

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, D.D.S., M.D.

Value	Question
12	1.—Give a minute description of the external surface of the Occipital bone.
15	2.—Describe in detail the Temporo-mandibular joint.
18	3.—Give the origin, insertion, nerve supply, and action of the following muscles: (a) Temporal (d) Mylo-hyoid (b) Digastric (e) Omo-hyoid (c) Sterno-Mastoid (f) Internal pytergoid
10	4.—Give the boundaries, floor, and contents of any two of the triangles of the neck.
15	5.—Name the branches of the external carotid artery. Give the course and distribution of any two of them.
12	6.—Name the structures passing through: (a) Foramina in the great wing of the sphenoid bone. (b) Internal auditory meatus. (c) Sphenoidal fissure.
18	7.—Give the origin and course of the fifth cranial nerve. Describe Meckel's ganglion and give the course and distribution of its two upper branches.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1925

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D.C.M., D.D.S.

PHYSIOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—Name and describe the action of the digestive enzymes present in the oral cavity, stomach and intestine.
10	2.—When the process of digestion of the ingested proteids, starches, albumens and fats is completed what becomes of them?
10	3.—Describe the sounds of the heart; what is the generally-accepted theory of their cause?; in what part of the cardiac region of the chest is each of these sounds heard loudest?
10	4.—Describe the mechanical phenomena of respiration.
10	5.—What do you understand by the central nervous system?; name the terms used to designate nerves carrying impulses to and from the nerve center.

HISTOLOGY

10	6.—Describe the structure of a cell.
10	7.—What are the principle properties exhibited by living cells?; name the properties governed by the cell-nucleus and by the centrosome.
10	8.—Describe cell division.
10	9.—Name the modes of termination of nerve-fibres.
10	10.—Name the calcific tissues found in the structure of a tooth; from which layer of the plastoderm is the common dental germ or dental lamina derived?; describe briefly the development of the teeth from the common dental germ.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June 1925

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value	Question
10	1.—Compare the relative advantages of some of the more commonly used local anaesthetics.
10	2.—What factors would influence your decision to use a local or a general anaesthetic in a given case?
10	3.—What is meant by infiltration anaesthesia and under what conditions is it contraindicated?
15	4.—(a) Describe the technic for blocking the inferior dental and lingual nerves. (b) What precautions should be taken to avoid postoperative pain as a result of the injection?
15	5.—How would you determine when a patient was ready for operation under: (a) Somnoform. (b) Ether.
10	6.—What physical examination of a patient is necessary before the administration of a general anaesthetic?
15	7.—Describe the administration of nitrous oxide to a patient for the extraction of all the upper teeth.
15	8.—Describe your treatment in the following cases resulting after the injection of a local anaesthetic: (a) Patient becomes flushed and pulse rate is increased. (b) Patient becomes pale and pulse rate is slowed.

Professional Examinations
September, 1925

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, D.D.S.

Value	Question
15	1.—Give a minute description of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.
10	2.—Name the structures passing through:— (a) Foramen magnum. (b) Sphenoidal fissure. (c) Foramina in the sphenoid bone. (d) Anterior and posterior palatine canals.
15	3.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles:— (a) Internal pterygoid. (b) Digastric. (c) Omo-hyoid. (d) External pterygoid. (e) Sterno-mastoid.
16	4.—Give the origin, course and relations of the:— (a) Lingual artery. (b) Internal maxillary artery.
15	5.—Seventh cranial nerve:—Give its origin, course and distribution.
10	6.—Sub-maxillary triangle: Give its boundaries, floor and contents.
18	7.—Classify articulations and give one example of each. Describe fully the mandibular articulation.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1925

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

MATERIA MEDICA

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Incompatibility, anaesthetic, tincture, cathartic, alkaloid, pulse, hyperemia, abscess, infection, prophylaxis.
10	2.—Give derivation, dental uses, and method of application of the following drugs: Nitrite of amyl, potassium bromide, adrenalin chloride, tincture of iodine, tinct. aconiti and tinct. nucis vomicae.
10	3.—Give internal medicinal doses (adult) of the following drugs: Tinct. digitalis, calomel, sulph. morphine, aromatic spirits of ammonia, potassium bromide.
10	4.—Write a prescription for (a) mouthwash; (b) for stomatitis; (c) for tonic.
10	5.—What is conductive anaesthesia and describe your method in maxillary and mandibular injection.

THERAPEUTICS

10	6.—Give etiology and treatment of pyorrhoea alveolaris.
10	7.—Give causes and treatment for alveolar abscess with sinus.
10	8.—Give your treatment for exposed pulp in child of ten years.
10	9.—Give probable causes and your method of treatment for post-extraction hemorrhage.
10	10.—Wherein lies the danger to the bodily health from abscessed teeth, and when would you advise extraction, and when conservation?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1925

OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value	Question
10	1.—Prepare the cavity and make an inlay for a lower first molar. Involving the Mesial, Occlusal and Distal.
10	2.—Discuss amalgams fully.
10	3.—Prepare the cavity and insert synthetic porcelain, in an anterior tooth.
10	4.—Define pulpitis and give your treatment for same.
10	5.—How do you treat a case of acute alveolar abcess with large swelling?
10	6.—In inflammatory conditions when is it safe to extract and when not?
10	7.—Define preventive dentistry.
10	8.—Discuss fully the reasons for preserving the deciduous teeth.
10	9.—A patient presents himself who is in a <u>badly run</u> condition. There is considerable inflammation around the teeth and a generally bad condition of the whole mucous membrane of the mouth. Discuss the problem of his diet.
10	10.—Outline a complete history chart for a case like the above.

1871
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1925

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D.C.M., D.D.S.

PHYSIOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—Name and describe the circulating fluids of the body.
10	2.—Describe the process of coagulation of the blood.
10	3.—Name the sources of body heat.
10	4.—What changes take place in the blood in the pulmonary system?
10	5.—Name and describe the most conspicuous events in the beat of the heart in their normal sequence.

HISTOLOGY

10	6.—Name the principle tissues which compose the body.
10	7.—Describe the formation of the blastoderm membrane.
10	8.—Describe bone tissue; compact and cancellated.
10	9.—Describe a salivary gland.
10	10.—Name and describe the different classes of epithelia.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1925

PROSTHETICS, CROWN AND BRIDGEWORK, AND ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Give your reasons for or against the insertion of full upper and lower dentures, as soon after extraction as is possible with regard to the comfort of the patient.
10	2.—What do you consider the most important feature that is served by the insertion of dentures soon after extraction? Give your reasons.
10	3.—What conditions govern you in your decision to insert partial denture work in a practical case?
10	4.—You have extracted the four upper anteriors, the upper right first molar, and the two bicuspidis on the left side—describe briefly the type of denture you would use in this case.
10	5.—Providing that conditions were favourable, describe briefly your method of restoring the above case with bridgework.
10	6.—Define:—Abutment, dummy, facing.
10	7.—It is said that in bridgework a state called "physiological occlusion" should obtain; discuss this statement.

ORTHODONTIA

10	8.—Define:—Expansion arch, frenium labium, articulation, facial harmony, traumatic occlusion.
10	9.—Give examples of, and illustrate, anchorage.
10	10.—Of what value is X-Ray in orthodontia?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1925

DENTAL ETHICS AND JURISPRUDENCE

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

JURISPRUDENCE

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Accrual of cause, criminal prosecution, preponderance of evidence, jurisdiction, survival of action, common law rights, accident.
10	2.—What does the law stipulate as being essential in every contract of service?
10	3.—What additional responsibilities are assumed by those who specialize?
10	4.—(a) Under what branch of general law would you place mal-practice? (b) Explain the co-relation of injury to improper treatment in making a case of mal-practice in law.
10	5.—Distinguish between express and implied contract, and between executed and executory contract, and state what two things of value are essential to every contract.

ETHICS

10	6.—Define ethics and outline the characteristics of the non-ethical practitioner.
10	7.—Discuss service and time basis for estimating fees.
10	8.—Where failure follows in your prosthetic work who should stand the loss and why?
10	9.—Arrange in the order of their importance:—What you consider the factors that should contribute most to your success as a practitioner.
10	10.—Discuss the difference between the Dental and Pharmacy graduate regarding advertising.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1925

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, M.B., D.D.S., F.A.C.S.

MEDICAL

(Answer four questions only)

Value	Question
12½	1.—Give briefly, differential diagnosis between a malignant and benign ulcer of the mucous membrane inside the mouth.
12½	2.—Give treatment for severe hemorrhage:— (a) Immediately following extraction. (b) Delayed for few hours and oozing in character.
12½	3.—Discuss Tuberculosis under the heads: (a) Prevention; (b) Treatment.
12½	4.—Discuss briefly: (a) Syphilis; (b) Oral manifestations of the disease; (c) Treatment (in a general way).
12½	5.—Discuss Scarlet Fever under the following headings:— (a) Etiology; (b) Diagnosis; (c) Complications.

SURGERY

(Answer four questions only)

12½	6.—One C.C. of one per cent. of novocaine was injected into the mucous membrane of the mouth and shortly afterwards patient became unconscious. (a) The drug may be toxic but what other condition should be thought of? (b) Briefly give treatment.
12½	7.—A fracture occurs in the mandible, all the teeth are in position. (a) Outline first-aid treatment. (b) Discuss splints, outlining the more common. (c) Give diet.
12½	8.—The operator finds on removal of an upper bicuspid that the Antrum of Highmore has been opened. Give (a) treatment where no pus escaped; (b) treatment where pus escaped.
12½	9.—Give (briefly) differential diagnosis between so-called Trench Mouth (acute ulcerative stomatitis) and Syphilis of the mouth, under the heading:— (a) Bacteriology and Etiology. (b) Symptoms. (c) Treatment.
12½	10.—Give treatment of fracture of mandible: (a) Diagnosis; (b) Treatment and prognosis, including diet.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
September, 1925

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

PATHOLOGY

- | Value | Question |
|-------|--|
| 12 | 1.—Define:—
(a) Periodontitis.
(b) Gingivitis.
(c) Osteoblasts.
(d) Osteoclasts. |
| 12 | 2.—How may bacteria gain entrance into the pulp? Describe the changes that take place in the pulp after infection. |
| 15 | 3.—Discuss fully:—
(a) Infective osteitis (rarefying and condensing).
(b) Rarefying pericementitis fibrosa. |
| 11 | 4.—Write what you know about caries of dentine. |

BACTERIOLOGY

- | | |
|----|---|
| 8 | 5.—What is the nature of the discharge from a dental fistula? |
| 14 | 6.—Describe the defensive factors against infection found in the blood. |
| 10 | 7.—Write all you know about the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. |
| 9 | 8.—Define:—
(a) Pasteurization.
(b) Fermentation.
(c) Anaphylaxis. |
| 9 | 9.—What organisms are you likely to find in dental infections involving root canals and their apices and supporting structures? |

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1925

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Compare ether and chloroform for dental operations as regards safety, convenience, etc.
10	2.—What preparation should a patient receive before the administration of:— (a) Ether. (b) Nitrous oxide.
15	3.—What action would you take in the following:— (a) Patient stops breathing during the administration of a general anaesthetic. (b) Patient becomes cyanosed during ether administration.
10	4.—What general anaesthetic do you recommend for dental operations where a nitrous oxide apparatus is not available? Give reasons.
10	5.—During the administration of nitrous oxide and oxygen patient commences to struggle. Describe your procedure to quieten patient.
10	6.—What measures would you adopt:— (a) To prolong the action of a local anaesthetic? (b) To decrease risk from poisoning by a local anaesthetic?
10	7.—Describe the symptoms of cocaine poisoning.
10	8.—What are the advantages of local over general anaesthetics in dentistry?
15	9.—Give the technic for the infraorbital injection.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
September, 1925

CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Value	Question
10	1.—(x) What is Analytical Chemistry? (a) State the object of (a) qualitative analysis; (b) quantitative analysis. (b) Define a chemical compound. Mention three chemical compounds.
10	2.—(a) Give a method of obtaining Hydrogen and Oxygen. (b) What influence has temperature on a mixture of Hydrogen and Oxygen?
10	3.—(a) Name the chemical constituents of Saliva. (b) Give a brief description of the chemical properties of Alcohol. (1) Name its two principal forms. (2) How and from what is each derived? (c) Mention three Alkaloids giving their uses in dentistry.
10	4.—Describe five metals and give the fusing points of each.
10	5.—(a) Name and describe two Salts of Mercury and give the formula of each. (b) Describe the chemical process involved in the setting of Amalgam. (c) How does alloying affect the ductility of the noble metals?

PHYSICS

10	6.—Define capillary attraction, absorption, diffusion and Osmose.
10	7.—Describe the Bunsen Burner, and give the chemistry of its flame.
10	8.—What is water of crystallization?
10	9.—(a) Describe and state the uses of the thermometer. (b) What is meant by Specific Gravity?
10	10.—Define and illustrate Conduction, Convection and Radiation as applied to heat.

Professional Examinations

June, 1926

JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

JURISPRUDENCE	
Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Jurisdiction, Presumption, Caveat Emptor, Survival of Action, Rescission.
10	2.—Distinguish between Nominal, Punitive and Compensatory damages.
10	3.—Distinguish between ordinary and expert evidence.
10	4.—What requirements do the most usual form of statutes provide as a prerequisite to the right to practice dentistry?
10	5.—Outline the status of the dentist in the use of local and general anaesthetics.
ETHICS	
10	1.—Where do you draw the dividing line between the ethical and non-ethical practitioner?
10	2.—Outline your method of estimating fees, having reference to overhead costs, losses and income.
10	3.—What factors do you consider have been most prominent in cases you have known of successful and unsuccessful practitioners?
10	4.—Enumerate some of the grounds for the revocation of a license by the body issuing same.
10	5.—Discuss "fee-splitting" with medical practitioners who have referred patients requiring dental attention.

Professional Examinations

June, 1926

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WILLIAM P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Alkaloid, Tincture, Incompatibility, Abscess, Infection, Prophylaxis, Pulse, Anaesthesia, Germicide, Congestion.
10	2.—Name and give doses and methods of use for two medicines to produce the effect of each of the following: Cardiac Stimulant, Haemostatic, Counter irritant, Sedative.
10	3.—Explain "prescription-writing," and demonstrate your knowledge by writing a prescription for: (a) An alkaline mouth-wash; (b) Nerve sedative for use preparatory to dental operations.
10	4.—Give derivation, dental uses, and doses of the following: Amyl-nitrite; Tinct. Nucis Vomica Iod. Potass; Arom. Spirits of Ammoniae; Sodium Bromide; Magnesium Sulphate.
10	5.—Describe the following, giving physiological action: Arsenious Acid, Cocaine Hydrochlor, Potass. Bromide, Carbolic Acid, Chloroform.
10	6.—How may abscessed teeth affect the general health and describe your general treatment for same.
10	7.—Give (a) Etiology of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris; (b) Your treatment for same.
10	8.—Give differential diagnosis of pulpitis caused (a) by exposure of nerve, and (b) death of same, and give your treatment in each case.
10	9.—Explain the action of Counter-irritants and state when they are indicated.
10	10.—Define: Infiltration and Conductive Anaesthesia and describe your method of conductive anaesthesia for molar teeth of Maxilla.

Professional Examinations

June, 1926

OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Granuloma, Periapical Abscess, Hypersensitive Dentine, Cyst, Rarefying Osteitis.
10	2.—(a) Describe the various methods of devitalizing the pulp of a tooth and state where and why you use each one. (b) Describe the various root canal fillings, where and why you would use each one.
10	3.—Acute Local Peridontitis. (a) Etiology. (b) Clinical History. (c) Symptoms. (d) Diagnosis. (e) Treatment. (f) Sequelae. (g) Prognosis.
10	4.—Define: Hypoplasia, Erosion, Attrition, Abrasion. How do you treat these conditions? How might each have been prevented?
10	5.—Where and when is Synthetic Porcelain indicated? Describe the cavity preparation and insertion of the filling in a typical case.
10	6.—Illustrate by drawings the various methods of attaching inlays or onlays to vital teeth as abutments.
10	7.—Discuss the overinjection of sugar and its effects on the teeth.
10	8.—(a) Name three conditions always present as causative factors in dental caries. (b) Discuss the treatment of caries from the standpoint of the above three factors.
10	9.—Discuss the Local and Systemic causative factors in periodontitis.
10	10.—Describe the correct use of the tooth brush, tape and dentifrice in maintaining oral cleanliness.

Professional Examinations

June, 1926

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

	PATHOLOGY
Value	Question
8	1.—Differentiate pathologically between a blind abscess and a simple granuloma.
8	2.—What are the causes of carcinoma of the oral cavity?
8	3.—Name pathological conditions you would look for in a roentgenogram of the teeth.
6	4.—Distinguish between suppuration and necrosis.
8	5.—What are the symptoms of infection in the Antrum of Highmore?
12	6.—Give the causes of periodontal diseases.
	BACTERIOLOGY
12	7.—Explain very fully the theory of phagocytosis.
10	8.—How do bacteria produce disease in the human body?
12	9.—Discuss fully the part played by streptococci in producing diseases.
8	10.—Explain the vaccine method of treatment.
8	11.—(a) How long do you have to boil dental instruments to kill all ordinary germs if no spores be present? (b) How long is it necessary to boil any fluid to insure sterilization under almost any circumstances?

Professional Examinations

June, 1926

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY AND ORTHODONTIA

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—What is your method of obtaining a suitable lower impression? Discuss its advantages over other methods.
10	2.—Discuss the hard areas of the palate under the following heads: Extent, shape, relief.
10	3.—What type of clasp do you prefer for use in a partial lower denture? Discuss the advantages of the various types of clasps for use in these cases.
10	4.—Give reasons for the insertion of a full upper denture, within a period of two weeks after extraction.
10	5.—In restoring an edentulous mouth with dentures, give your procedure in what you consider to be the most important step.
10	6.—Describe the construction of the so-called Pontex Dummy in bridgework.
10	7.—Discuss the importance of, and the method of obtaining the proper occlusion in bridgework.
10	8.—Enumerate conditions which would indicate restoration by: (a) Bridgework. (b) Partial Denture.
10	9.—Describe the limits of orthodontic procedure which can be undertaken in general practice, and illustrate two cases.
10	10.—Explain: Malocclusion, retention, traumatic occlusion, retainer, anchorage, normal occlusion, mouth-breathing, models, reciprocal anchorage, secondary anchorage.

Professional Examinations
June, 1926

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

PHYSIOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe the circulation of the blood and lymph.
10	2.—Describe the process of digestion commencing at the oral cavity, naming and describing of the different enzymes as they occur.
10	3.—Describe the action of the heart.
10	4.—Describe the initiation and conduction of a nerve-impulse.
10	5.—How are nerves classified?

HISTOLOGY

10	6.—Describe the blood.
10	7.—Name the different forms of connective tissue; describe areolar tissue.
10	8.—Describe an epithelium.
10	9.—Describe the structure and development of the teeth.
10	10.—Describe the salivary glands.

Professional Examinations
June, 1926

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, M.B., F.A.C.S. L.D.S., D.D.S.

Value	Question
12	1.—A male student reports that while playing football eight weeks ago he was injured about the lower jaws, and was unable to masticate for three weeks. He now has a swelling in the submaxillary region of the injured side. (a) Suggest possible causes for the swelling.
12	2.—The upper bicuspid teeth on the left side were extracted two months ago and since then pus has been escaping from the sockets. (a) Give methods of examination to ascertain the cause.
14	3.—On X-ray examination an impacted wisdom tooth is seen surrounded by a very thin walled bony cyst. (a) Outline your advise to patient as to danger in removal. (b) Outline necessary precautions to be taken at the time of removal.
12	4.—Outline briefly the indications curettage after the extraction of teeth.
12	5.—A physician refers a case for dental treatment because of pain in the muscles. (a) What type of bacteria would likely give this? (b) What would the dental films show?
12	6.—Describe the symptoms of scarlet fever and measles.
14	7.—Give the Differential Diagnosis between: (a) Minor Neuralgia—such as Pulpitis. (b) Major Neuralgia—such as Tic Douleurenx.
12	8.—The white cells of the blood increase under certain conditions. (a) Briefly describe some of these conditions.

Professional Examinations
June, 1926

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Value	Question
15	1.—(a) Describe the method of anaesthetizing a patient with nitrous oxide for the extraction of teeth. (b) What are the advantages of using oxygen in combination with the nitrous oxide?
10	2.—What instruments should be available for extraction under a general anaesthetic?
15	3.—A patient requests a general anaesthetic for extraction of teeth. What factors would you consider in determining whether patient should be given a general anaesthetic, and the kind of anaesthetic to use?
10	4.—What action would you take in the following conditions: (a) During administration of nitrous oxide and oxygen, patient does not show signs of becoming anaesthetized in a normal time. (b) Patient commences to vomit.
10	5.—Describe briefly the following methods of inducing local anaesthesia: Intraosseous, Sub-periosteal, Submucous, Peridental.
10	6.—Give your technique for producing anaesthesia of right upper second and third molars.
10	7. An abscessed left upper cuspid is to be extracted; outline your method of producing anaesthesia, with reasons for method used.
10	8.—Under what conditions is conduction anaesthesia preferable to infiltration?
10	9.—What post-operative complications may follow the use of a local anaesthetic?

Professional Examinations
June, 1926

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

Value	Question
12	1.—Describe minutely the external surface of the Occipital Bone.
10	2.—Name the bones entering into the formation of: (a) Orbital Cavities. (b) Nasal Cavities.
16	3.—Give a complete description of the Temporo-mandibular joint.
12	4.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles: (a) Temporal. (b) Masseter. (c) Digastric. (d) Genio-hyoid.
10	5.—Give the boundaries, floor and contents of the Superior Carotid Triangle.
12	6.—Name the branches of the External Carotid Artery. Describe fully the two terminal branches.
16	7.—Give a brief description of the fifth cranial nerve, mentioning its origins, course and distribution.
12	8.—Name the structures passing through the following: (1) Foramen Magnum. (2) Foramina in the great wing of the Sphenoid Bone. (3) Sphenoidal Fissure. (4) Foramina on the posterior surface of the Petrous portion of the Temporal Bone.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1926

CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Value	Question
10	1.—(a) Define: Chemistry, Analysis, Synthesis, Combustion, Osmose, Diffusion, Element. (b) What is Analytical Chemistry? State the object of (a) qualitative analysis; (b) quantitative analysis.
10	2.—Write the reactions for the following: The making of Iron Sulphide. The making of Hydrochloric Acid. The making of Magnesium Oxide. The making of Silver Nitrate. The making of Sodium Carbonate from Common Salt. The making of Oxygen. Draw the apparatus.
10	3.—(a) Describe Mercury. State some of its general uses. (b) Name and describe two Salts of Mercury and give the formula of each. (c) Describe the chemical process involved in the setting of Amalgam. (d) How does alloying affect the ductility of the noble metals? (e) Describe five metals and give the fusing points of each.
10	4.—You are given a specimen of urine containing an abundant sediment consisting chiefly of normal blood corpuscles; how must such a sediment be treated in order that the detection of other elements, if present, may be assured?
10	5.—(a) Define Organic Chemistry. (b) Discuss the Saliva giving its physical properties and constituents. (c) Give the Sulphocyanate Test. (d) Name the chemical constituents of Dentine and Enamel.

PHYSICS

10	1.—(a) Define Physics, Evaporation, Filtration, Crystallization, Oxidation. (b) Define and illustrate Conduction, Convection and Radiation as applied to heat.
10	2.—How does N_2O rank as a supporter of Combustion?
10	3.—(a) Describe and state the uses of the Thermometer. (b) What is meant by Specific Gravity?
10	4.—Describe the Bunsen Burner and give the chemistry of its flame.
10	5.—What influence has temperature on a mixture of Hydrogen and Oxygen?

Professional Examinations
September, 1926

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, F.A.C.S., D.D.S., L.D.S., M.B.

Value	Question
15	1.—Define an Odontome. (a) Classify Odontomes. (b) Give treatment.
15	2.—Give treatment for Osteomyelitis under the headings:— (a) Acute inflammation of the lower jaw. (b) Chronic inflammation of the lower jaw.
15	3.—A child has fallen, age twelve, displacing lingually the two upper centrals. (a) Give treatment. (b) Prognosis.
10	4.—Discuss briefly the etiology of cleft palate. In a general way outline treatment.
10	5.—Give the differential diagnosis between benign and malignant tumors.
10	6.—Outline the diet you would prescribe for an eight year old child where the teeth were showing a considerable change from the normal.
15	7.—A patient presents with a so-called mucous patches on the lips. (a) Outline the recognized methods for making a differential diagnosis.
10	8.—Discuss briefly the infectious diseases that have oral manifestations.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1926

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WILLIAM P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Prophylaxis, Hyperemia, Abscess, Ulcer, Tincture, Alkaloid, Germicide, Cathartic, Acid, Compatibility.
10	2.—Give derivation, dental uses and method of application of the following drugs:—Amyl Nitrite, Tinct. Digitalis, Tinct. Nucis Vomicae, Sulphate of Morphine, Potassium Bromide.
10	3.—Write a prescription for adult use for (a) Nerve sedative; (b) Mouthwash; (c) Purgative.
10	4.—Describe the following, giving physiological action—Arsenious acid; Carbolic acid; Phosphate of soda; Bismuth subnit; Tinct. Aconiti.
10	5.—Define (a) Infiltration; (b) Conductive anaesthesia, and give your method, in the latter case, for anaesthetizing the molars of the Maxilla.
10	6.—Explain the action of Counter-irritants, and mention those most frequently used in Dentistry, and in what cases they are indicated.
10	7.—How can abscessed teeth affect the general health and describe general treatment for same?
10	8.—Give etiology of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris, and your treatment for same.
10	9.—What is an "Alveolar Abscess", and give your method of treatment?
10	10.—Give your method of treatment of exposed pulp— (a) Using Arsenic. (b) Using Cocaine.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1926

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Value	Question
15	1.—Describe the administration of nitrous oxide and oxygen.
10	2.—What types of patients do you consider the most difficult to anaesthetise with nitrous oxide and oxygen?
10	3.—What drugs are useful in the preparation of a patient for the administration of a general anaesthetic?
15	4.—Describe briefly the following: Intra-tracheal administration of an anaesthetic, semi-open inhaler, stertor.
15	5.—Describe your technic for infiltration anaesthesia of the upper bicuspid.
10	6.—A cyst in the upper molar region is to be operated on. How would you secure local anaesthesia of the area?
10	7.—What qualities are desirable in a dental hypodermic syringe?
15	8.—Describe your method of "blocking" the infraorbital division of the fifth nerve.

Professional Examinations
September, 1926

**PROSTHETICS, CROWN AND BRIDGE AND
ORTHODONTIA**

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—What materials do you use in taking an impression for an upper and lower denture? Describe the technique of their manipulation.
10	2.—A patient presents for complete extraction, with a view to having upper and lower dentures. Can any advantage be gained by extracting only the upper or lower, and making that denture first to articulate with the opposite and then doing the other at a later date? Give your opinion with reasons.
10	3.—What methods do you use to avoid an appearance of artificiality in denture work?
10	4.—What is meant by occlusion, articulation, vulcanite, condyle path, partial denture?
10	5.—A patient presents with the upper bicuspid and first molar and lateral missing on the left side and the first molar and second bicuspid missing on the right side. Describe by a drawing, your method of restoring this case with a partial denture.
10	6.—Describe the technique of construction of a baked porcelain crown.
10	7.—In what cases are baked porcelain crowns indicated?
10	8.—How would you replace the upper left central, all other teeth in good condition, bite normal?
10	9.—A boy of nine years is acquiring the habit of protruding his lower jaw so that his lower incisors are anterior to his upper incisors. In examination it is found that he can just bite edge to edge. The temporary molars have been extracted and the bicuspid are just erupting. This boy can only remain in the city two weeks. Give your procedure in this case.
10	10.—Describe any appliance you might use in the foregoing case.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1926

OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe in detail the cavity preparation and insertion of a porcelain inlay in a central incisor proximal cavity which does not involve the incisal angle.
10	2.—Describe the various methods of treating root canals and filling same.
10	3.—Name and illustrate by drawings the various types of inlays and onlays used as abutments for bridges.
10	4.—(a) Describe the construction and cementation of a three-quarter crown. (b) Where and when are these used?
10	5.—Discuss the protection of the vital pulp.
10	6.—How would you diagnose and treat a severe case of Vincents angina?
10	7.—Discuss fully the effect of diet as a causitive factor of caries in human teeth.
10	8.—Discuss fully the care of children's teeth. What effect does the loss or unfilled distal cavity of the second premolar have on the second dentition?
10	9.—Discuss traumatic occlusion. How do you correct it?
10	10.—Describe the correct use of tooth brush, tape and dentifrice in maintaining oral health.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1926

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

PATHOLOGY

Value	Question
8	1.—Define a tumor, and distinguish between a benign and a malignant tumor.
8	2.—Define: Disease, Sarcoma, Inflammation, Suppuration.
16	3.—Give the etiology of an acute alveolar abscess and describe the tissue changes that take place during its formation and subsequently.
8	4.—Define: Caries, Hypoplasia, Hypercementosis, Erosion.
10	5.—Discuss fully hyperemia of the pulp.

BACTERIOLOGY

10	6.—How do bacteria multiply? What is meant by spore formation and name four bacteria with this property?
10	7.—What is meant by virulence of bacteria and give methods by which this quality may be modified.
10	8.—Explain what is meant by passive immunity. How is it acquired and how long does it last? Explain natural immunity.
10	9.—Distinguish between Bacteremia and Toxemia, and give examples of each.
10	10.—Describe the Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus, and discuss fully what may result when it gains entrance to a human body.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1926

JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER: H. G. DUNBAR, D.D.S.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Obligee, Numdum Pactum, Jurisdiction, Procedure, Testimony, Equivalence, Prohibited Act.
10	2.—Define contract and distinguish between executed and executory contract.
10	3.—Define defects and discuss the responsibility of the practitioner for defects discoverable by ordinary inspection.
10	4.—Define civil rights acts and outline their general purport.
10	5.—Define negligence and discuss its bearing where: (a) Practitioner alone is at fault. (b) Patient alone is at fault. (c) Both patient and practitioner are at fault.

ETHICS

10	6.—Outline the development of ethics in general as applied to the business and professional world.
10	7.—Distinguish between the ethical and non-ethical methods of extending a practice.
10	8.—Discuss methods of estimating and regulating fees.
10	9.—Discuss the advisability of the dentist's claim as a specialist.
10	10.—What factors do you consider as contributing most to a successful practice?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1926

CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY AND PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Value	Question
CHEMISTRY	
10	1.—(a) Define Chemistry, Analysis, Combustion, Diffusion. (b) What is Analytical Chemistry? (c) Define a Chemical Compound. Mention two Chemical Compounds.
10	2.—(a) Give the method of obtaining Hydrogen and Nitrogen. (b) Write the reactions of the following:— (1) The making of Magnesium Oxide. (2) The making of Silver Nitrate. (3) The making of Iron Sulphate. (c) Name the Chemical Constituents of Saliva. (d) Mention two Alkalines giving their uses in dentistry.
10	3.—(a) Describe Mercury. State some of its general uses. (b) How may it act as an irritant poison? (c) What precautions should be observed for safety?
10	4.—(a) Name the Chemical Constituents of Dentine and Enamel. (b) Describe the Preparation of Plaster of Paris. Explain the setting of Plaster of Paris. (c) How does Plaster of Paris differ chemically from Quick Lime? (d) Describe the simplest test for Sodium and Potassium Salts in Solution.
10	5.—Complete the following equations:— (a) $\text{BaO} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} =$ (b) $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{NaNO}_3 =$ (c) $\text{PI}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} =$ (d) $\text{BaO}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} =$

METALLURGY

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—Describe the Constituents of good Amalgam. |
| 5 | 2.—(a) How does the alloying of Metals affect the affusibility, ductility and tenacity?
(b) What important properties should an Amalgam possess? |
| 10 | 3.—Describe gold, copper, tin and lead. Give the fusion point of each. |

PHYSICS

- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1.—What influence has temperature on a Mixture of Hydrogen and Oxygen? |
| 5 | 2.—Describe the theory of the construction of the Metric System. |
| 5 | 3.—What Physical Forces have a tendency to decompose Compound Substances? Give examples. |
| 10 | 4.—(a) Describe a method of obtaining the Specific Gravity of
(1) Solids; (2) Liquids; (3) Gases.
(b) Define Adhesion, Cohesion, Gravitation, Evaporation, Capillary Attraction, Filtration, Crystallization, Oxidation. |

Professional Examinations
September, 1926

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

Value	Question
15	1.—Describe the body of the Mandible.
15	2.—Give the origin, insertion and nerve supply of the muscles that elevate the Mandible.
15	3.—Name the branches of the External Carotid artery. Describe fully the first two branches given off the External Carotid artery.
15	4.—Give the boundaries, floor and contents of the:— (a) Superior Carotid triangle. (b) Submaxillary triangle.
15	5.—Give the deep and superficial origin of the fifth nerve. Describe fully the Maxillary branch.
15	6.—Describe the Parotid, Submaxillary and Sublingual glands.
15	7.—Fully describe the Temporo-Mandibular articulation.

Professional Examinations
September, 1926

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., L.D.S.

Value	Question
15	1.—Describe the body of the Mandible.
15	2.—Give the origin, insertion and nerve supply of the muscles that elevate the Mandible.
15	3.—Name the branches of the External Carotid artery. Describe fully the first two branches given off the External Carotid artery.
15	4.—Give the boundaries, floor and contents of the:— (a) Superior Carotid triangle. (b) Submaxillary triangle.
15	5.—Give the deep and superficial origin of the fifth nerve. Describe fully the Maxillary branch.
15	6.—Describe the Parotid, Submaxillary and Sublingual glands.
15	7.—Fully describe the Temporo-Mandibular articulation.

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
15	1.—Describe the method of administration of Somnoform.
15	2.—What preparation of the patient is necessary before administration of nitrous oxide and oxygen and of ether?
15	3.—Describe the injections necessary to obtain anesthesia of half of the maxilla.
10	4.—Under what conditions is the use of conductive anaesthesia advisable?
10	5.—What injections do you consider most useful in conductive anaesthesia of the maxilla and mandible?
15	6.—Describe the method of regional anaesthesia you consider most suitable for extraction of a lower bicuspid.
10	7.—What are the requirements of a general anaesthetic for use in dentistry? Contrast the suitability of the various general anaesthetics in common use.
10	8.—It is desired to obtain sufficient anaesthesia for a thorough scaling of the upper teeth. What injections would you recommend?

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, M.D., D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
15	1.—Give the nerve and blood supply, also the attachments of the ligaments of the Temporo-mandibular articulation.
15	2.—Give a full description of the external surface of the Occipital bone.
9	3.—Name the bones entering into the formation of:— 1. The face. 2. Orbital cavities. 3. Nasal cavities.
12	4.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles:— 1. Digastric. 2. Omo-hyoid. 3. Masseter. 4. External Pterygoid.
20	5.—Give the boundaries, floor and contents of:— 1. Superior carotid triangle. 2. Submaxillary triangle.
14	6.—Give the course and relations of the internal carotid artery. Name its branches.
15.	7.—Give the origin and course of the Fifth nerve. Describe fully its Maxillary branch.

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

CHEMISTRY

- | Value | Question |
|-------|--|
| 10 | 1.—(a) Give a definite explanation of Alcoholic fermentation including the equation to express the reaction.
(b) What is meant by Denatured Alcohol? For what purpose may it be used?
(c) What is meant by—(a) Ultimate or Elementary Analysis? (b) Proximate Organic Analysis?
(d) What are Ferments?
Describe briefly the process of fermentation. |
| 10 | 2.—(a) Describe the simplest test for Sodium and Potassium salts in solution.
(b) Give the properties of Phosphoric Acid and describe a process of making it.
(c) State the composition and properties of Oxalic Acid; mention an antidote for Oxalic poisoning. |
| 10 | 3.—Give the chemical constituents of Dentine, Enamel and Saliva. |
| 10 | 4.—(a) Mention three Acids employed in Dentistry and give the specific uses of each.
(b) Name the elements of the Chlorine Groups.
(c) Distinguish between Oxygen and Ozone. |

METALLURGY

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1.—(a) State why an Alloy becomes brittle when heated.
(c) Give the name and atomic weights of each of the following:—Ca, A, Ni, P, Pt.
(c) What constitutes the difference between a noble metal and a base metal? Give examples of each.
(d) What does the term "Carat" signify? |
| 10 | 2.—(a) Name and describe two salts of Mercury and give the formula of each.
(b) Describe the chemical process involved in the setting of Amalgam.
(c) Describe a method of precipitating Platinum for its solution.
(d) State the color and the physical condition of the precipitate. |
| 10 | 3.—(a) Give the physical properties of Silver, and state its most important salt
Define the use in Dentistry of Silver.
(b) In uniting Platinum to Platinum what would you use as a solder and why?
(c) Differentiate: Metattic element, Metattic compound, and Amalgam. |

PHYSICS

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1.—(a) Discuss the change of volume on Freezing.
(b) Discuss the effect of Pressure on Boiling Points. |
| 10 | 2.—Describe a method by which the four chief constituents of atmospheric air may be determined. |
| 10 | 3.—(a) Differentiate Sensible heat, Latent heat, Specific heat.
(b) Define Capillary attraction, Absorption, Diffusion, Osmose.
(c) Explain the following terms:—Slow combustion, combustible substances, supporter of combustion.
(d) How can it be determined that the composition of water is H ₂ O.
(e) What is the difference between a mixture and a chemical compound? |

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

MATERIA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: DR. WILLIAM P. BRODERICK

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define:—Anemia, Inflammation, Tonic, Suppuration, Anaesthetic, Abscess, Sedative, Antacid, Alkaloid, Pulse.
10	2.—Give derivation and dental uses of the following agents:—Nitrate of Silver. Sulphuric Acid, Nitrite of Amyl, Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.
10	3.—Write two prescriptions:— (a) For mouth-wash to correct acidity of oral fluids. (b) For sedative preparatory to dental operation.
10	4.—Give internal medicinal doses (adult) of Tinct. Digitalis, Calomel, Potassium Bromide, Sulph. Morphine, Hydrochloric Acid.
10	5.—Give dental uses of:—Trichloracetic Acid, Sodium and Potassium, Phosphoric Acid, Zinc Chloride, Sulphate Quinine, Subnit. of Bismuth.

THERAPEUTICS

10	6.—Give therapeutic uses and physiological action of the following drugs:—Antipyrine, Tinct. Aconiti, Tinct. Opii, Tinct. Nucis Vomicae.
10	7.—Give your treatment for excessive hemorrhage after extraction of teeth.
10	8.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.
10	9.—What is an alveolar abscess, and give your method of treatment?
10	10.—Describe your method for removal of a recently exposed pulp.

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

MEDICINE, SURGERY AND RADIOLOGY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, F.A.C.S., M.B., D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
11	1.—Give treatment for:— (a) Primary hemorrhage. (b) Secondary hemorrhage.
11	2.—Give treatment for localized cellulitis of the neck due to lower first molar infection.
11	3.—Give differential diagnosis between a cyst of the upper jaw and new growth of the upper jaw.
12	4.—Outline treatment for a fracture of lower jaw due to the removal of an impacted molar under the following headings: (a) First aid. (b) Type of splints. (c) Diet.
11	5.—Give the mouth manifestations of measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria.
11	6.—Outline briefly different varieties of Tonsillitis, giving differential diagnosis and treatment.
11	7.—Patient presents with suspicious ulcer on the lower lip, duration six weeks, with no glandular involvement at this time:— (a) Give differential diagnosis. (b) Outline briefly treatment.

RADIOLOGY

- | | |
|----|--|
| 11 | 8.—Outline a shadow picture expected where antrum infection exists on one side. |
| 11 | 9.—Outline shadow picture of:—
(a) Acute Osteomyelitis of the lower jaw.
(b) Chronic Osteomyelitis of the lower jaw. |

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—A physician sends you a patient suffering from a chronic rheumatic condition in his left shoulder. Give in detail your report on this patient after making a thorough Oral examination.
10	2.—A boy of ten years of age has broken a central tooth off about half way up the crown in a slanting direction exposing the pulp. Treat this case.
10	3.—Describe in detail the preparation of an M.O.D. cavity in a lower molar. Illustrate.
10	4.—(a) Construct a three-quarter crown. (b) Where and when are they used?
10	5.—What are pontics? Illustrate the different kinds by drawings and tell where each are used.
10	6.—What are the causes of the decalcification of the enamel of the human teeth? Describe the process.
10	7.—Discuss the prenatal and lactation periods of life from the standpoint of teeth.
10	8.—Name the various classes of food and the approximate daily quantity required by the average individual to constitute a balanced diet.
10	9.—How is the hydrogen ion concentration of saliva obtained?
10	10.—Describe the correct use of toothbrush, tape and dentifrice in maintaining oral cleanliness.

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

ORTHODONTIA, ETHICS AND JURISPRUDENCE

EXAMINER: MANLY BOWLES, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—A patient presents for orthodontic work. What should be done before any appliances are placed?
9	2.—What is meant by bodily movement of teeth? Describe two appliances by the use of which such movement may be accomplished.
10	3.—Indicate by illustrations "normal occlusion". Describe also three great classes of malocclusion.
10	4.—Describe the type of malocclusion likely to be caused by thumb sucking. Give your method to correct the child of this habit.
12	5.—Patient aged thirteen; upper arch narrow and incisors protruding. Lower arch in distal relation to upper, narrow and incisors crowded. What might have caused this condition? and outline treatment and retention.
9	6.—In order of merit what are the requirements of an ideal orthodontic appliance?
10	7.—Does the possession of the certificate of the Dominion Dental Council give the holder the right to practice in any province of the Dominion of Canada without further procedure? If it does not, what further procedure is necessary?
10	8.—(a) Distinguish between "average skill" and "ordinary skill." Which is it necessary for a dentist to have? (b) What additional risks, if any, does a dentist assume when he professes to practice as a specialist?
10	9.—Define Ethics. What are the essential points in the code of Ethics of the Dominion Dental Council? Why should a dentist not advertise as well as a druggist?
10	10.—Discuss the following factor in mal-practice suit:— (a) Improper treatment not followed by injury. (b) Injury not preceded by improper treatment. (c) Injury resulting after treatment, but patient has not carried out instructions given them by dentist. Discuss this (c) fully.

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

PATHOLOGY

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
9	1.—Define:—Gingivitis, Periodontitis, Pericementitis.
10	2.—Discuss the part malocclusion plays in the etiology of periclasia.
11	3.—Describe the tissue changes that take place during the formation of an acute alveolar abscess.
10	4.—Give a full account of the various pathological conditions that may be found associated with the pulp.
10	5.—What is the nature and function of the dental granuloma?

BACTERIOLOGY

8	6.—Explain fully what is meant by focal infection.
12	7.—Discuss the use and value of vaccines and serums in the prevention and treatment of disease.
10	8.—Discuss in a general way the oxygen and food supply for bacteria.
14	9.—Write all you know about the Diphtheria Bacillus.
6	10.—What microorganisms are generally found in septic pockets about the teeth?

Professional Examinations

September, 1927

PROTHETICS AND CROWN AND BRIDGEWORK

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
12	1.—What type of clasp would you use in each of the following cases:— (a) In a lower restoration where the six anteriors are in place? (b) In a lower where eight anteriors are in place? (c) In an upper partial restoring two bicuspid on the right and a bicuspid and two molars on the left? Give reasons for your answers.
10	2.—Describe the direct and indirect methods of retaining bar lowers.
10	3.—Describe your method of obtaining muscle relief in taking upper and lower impressions for an edentulous case.
8	4.—Describe the place of removal bridge-work in dentistry.
12	5.—What methods do you use to guard against deterioration of teeth on which clasps are placed in removable work? What instructions to the patient concerning them?
10	6.—Give technique for construction of a two-piece gold crown.
10	7.—Describe the uses of baked porcelain work in the construction of bridges.
8.	8.—What factors enter into the success or failure of denture construction?
10	9.—Classify types of patients for the purpose of selecting suitable teeth.
10	10.—In the construction of three-quarter crowns do you prefer a flush or a shoulder preparation at the gingival margin? Why?

This book must be returned to
the Dental Library by the last
date stamped below. It may
be renewed if there is no
reservation for it.

2nd May

Author

H. R. Abbott
Mem. Lib.

Title Dominion Dental Council Examinations. 1906 to 1926

DATE.

NAME OF BORROWER.

University of Toronto
Library

H.R.A.

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File"
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU

